هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

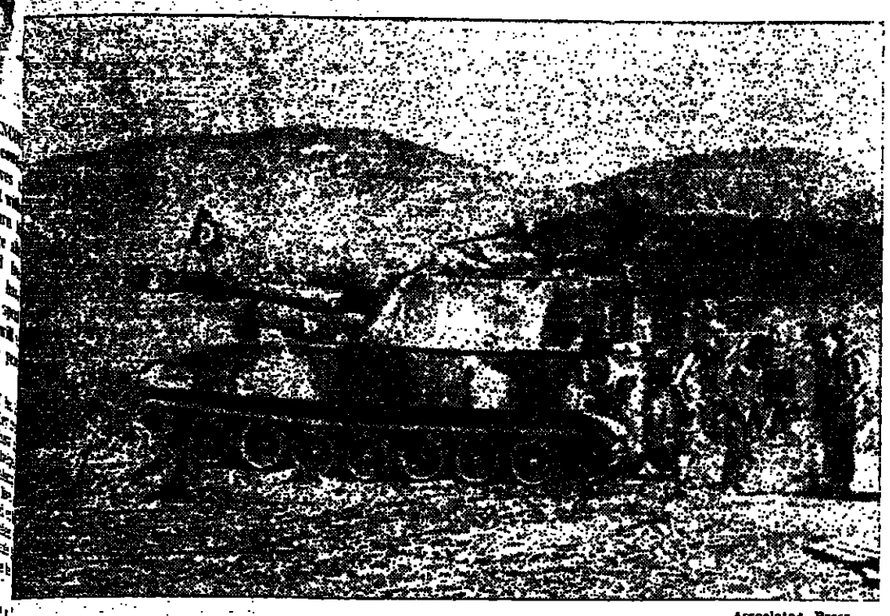
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,447 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1971 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. ... 70-41 (21-5). Tomorrow sunny. Yester... temp. 66-41 (19-5). LONDON: Sunny, ... 59-39 (14-4). Tomorrow little change. ... temp. 59-39 (14-4). CHANNEL: ... NORTH: Sunny. Temp. 54-46 (12-8). ... Sunday. Temp. 73-50 (23-10). Yes... temp. 70-50 (21-10). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr	Netherlands	0.85 Fior.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	I£1.00	U.S. Military	50.75
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	5.60 D.



Associated Press.

PEACE FLAG ON THE MUZZLE—The U.S. soldiers who operate this self-propelled gun ... what is described as a peace flag from it near Long Vei, South Vietnam, base.

...opter Shot Down, Rescuers Ambushed and 11 GIs Killed

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI).—... even Americans were killed ...ster Sunday and eight were ...nded when Communists shot ...n a U.S. helicopter and am... the rescue force that ...me to its aid, the U.S. com... announced.

It was the heaviest American ...ttle loss in two weeks. On ...arch 28 Communists killed 33 ...erican soldiers and wounded ... in an attack on Fire Base ...ary Ann, in the northern prov... of Quang Tin.

The ambush yesterday took ...ace in neighboring Quang Ngai ...rovince, just south of the pro...ncial capital of the same name, ...5 miles northeast of Saigon ...ar the South China Sea coast. Spokesmen said a big UH-1 ...ney) helicopter was shot down ...t after noon, killing one U.S. ...er and wounding two.

When a rescue force arrived ...ee hours later, it walked ...aight into the ambush. Ten ...re American soldiers died and ... more were wounded.

Helicopter gunships, artillery ...ikes and jet fighter-bombers ...re called in to the rescue ...m's aid. There were no known ...mmunist casualties.

Farther north, a U.S. Navy ...7 Corsair fired a single ...rike missile at Communist gun ...itions inside North Vietnam, ... second American attack on ... North in three days, the U.S. ...mand said.

...t said the Corsair pilot was ...ng over the Ho Chi Minh ...il area of southern Laos when ... "got a lock-on," indicating ... Communist ground radar ... pinpointed his position.

...he jet pilot wheeled across ... border into North Vietnam, ...ashed his missile at the Com... anti-aircraft guns and ...aked back to Laos.

...S. Air Force C-130 Hercules ...sport planes meanwhile blast... guerrilla troop concentrations ... 7.5-ton bombs today on the ...le-covered hills southwest of ...ged Fire Base 6, U.S. mili... sources said.

...he sources noted that the ...on bombs were first used in ...ombs to blast out landing ... for helicopters in jungles. ... bombs also proved effective ...nst massed troops.

... some operations the bombs ... been parachuted and deto... a few yards off the ground ...last out an area the size of ...otball field.

Cambodia, South Vietnamese ...ps supported by nearly 180 ... helicopter gunship sorties, reported killing 200 guerrillas yesterday in a series of clashes 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Six South Vietnamese were reported wounded.

Guerrilla attacks in the provinces surrounding Saigon and neighboring eastern Cambodia have risen sharply this month, but the level is still light, U.S. military sources said today.

The sources said "enemy-initiated actions" rose 38 percent in the region from March to April. There were 13 attacks a day in March and there have been 18 a day so far in April.

They said the number of Communist attacks weekly in the area rose from 51 two weeks ago to 85 last week, with two-thirds of them occurring in Cambodian territory.

GIs in Vietnam Below 300,000—Fewest Since '66

SAIGON, April 12 (AP).—American troop strength in South Vietnam dropped by 5,400 men last week to fall below the 300,000 mark for the first time in more than four and a half years, the U.S. command reported today.

The command's weekly summary showed there were 296,500 U.S. servicemen here as of last Thursday, compared with 301,900 the previous Thursday.

Under the U.S. withdrawal program, the troop strength will drop to 284,000 by May 1, and President Nixon announced last week that 100,000 more troops would be brought home between May 1 and Dec. 1.

The total as of last Thursday, of 296,500 was the lowest since Aug. 13, 1966, when U.S. troop strength was 296,000. It reached 300,000 on Aug. 20 of that year.

At the time, the United States was in the midst of a buildup which rose to a peak figure of 543,500 in April, 1969.

Peking Sees 'Swindle'

TOKYO, April 12 (UPI).—China today described President Nixon's April 7 troop-withdrawal speech as "a downright fraud" to cover up defeat on the Indochina battlefront.

The New China News Agency, in a broadcast heard in Tokyo, said: "To hell with Nixon's troop-withdrawal hoax. Such a clumsy swindle can fool nobody."

French Said To Fear U.S. Algeria Deal

PARIS, April 13 (AP-DJ).—The French government has asked the Nixon administration to help France in the deadlocked French-Algerian oil talks by discouraging a proposed purchase of Algerian liquefied natural gas by El Paso Natural Gas Co., according to the Agence France-Presse news service.

Referring to the continuing Algerian discussions with El Paso, AFP said that French officials "would like the Washington authorities not to give too much encouragement" to El Paso.

French government offices were closed for the four-day Easter holiday and officials weren't available for comment.

El Paso is planning investments of $1 billion, including the construction of special tankers for shipment of substantial quantities of liquefied gas to the U.S. Eastern Seaboard until the end of the century. The contract would require approval by the U.S. Federal Power Commission.

The conclusion of the El Paso transaction, outlined in several preliminary contracts signed last year, would greatly strengthen the Algerian side in the crisis-ridden negotiations over Algerian oil shipments to France.

Hervé Alphand, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, returned from Algiers Saturday following two weeks of secret talks with Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Mr. Alphand told newsmen on arrival in Paris that no date has been set for resumption of the talks.

France and Algeria have been deadlocked since last August over oil shipments. Algeria produces 50 million tons of petroleum annually and supplies nearly a third of the oil consumed by France.

The talks began when Algeria claimed a sharp increase in taxes and royalties retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969.

On Feb. 24, Algeria announced the nationalization of 51 percent of all French oil interests but promised "adequate" compensation. Last Wednesday Algeria announced that France would have to prepay all oil shipments. The following day, the Algerians stopped the flow of oil through the pipeline to La Skirra, Tunisia.

AFP described these successive measures as a form of "guerrilla war" and said French officials were increasingly pessimistic over the outcome of the talks.

Egyptians Turn Down Dayan Bid

Full Withdrawal Stressed by Cairo

CAIRO, April 12 (AP).—Egypt today rejected Israel's latest truce proposal and stood firm on recent demands for an Egyptian military presence on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal as a precondition for reopening of the waterway.

Commenting on statements by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in a television news conference yesterday, the Egyptians stood firm on their demands.

"Egypt will accept nothing less," officials said. "We have nothing new to add. Our position has been clarified by President [Anwar] Sadat's restatement of April 3."

In this restatement, Mr. Sadat demanded the partial withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula as an initial step to relinquishing all Egyptian territory occupied in 1967. Mr. Sadat said that Egypt would then reopen the canal to navigation.

He also said that the Egyptian Army would promptly cross the waterway to "assume its national duties" as Israel withdrew.

He firmly rejected the demilitarization of the Sinai or any Israeli presence at Sharm el-Sheikh.

In his television conference, Mr. Dayan agreed to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the banks of the canal in return for a permanent cease-fire pending a final peace settlement.

He also insisted that Egyptian and Soviet troops must not cross into Sinai as the Israelis pulled back.

Authoritative sources in Cairo described Mr. Dayan's suggestion as a "partial settlement which Egypt has always rejected. Egypt cannot accept anything less than total settlement," they said.

Cairo emphasized that this requires Israeli evacuation of all occupied areas, including territory in Syria and Jordan.



Associated Press.

CROSSING THE GANGES—Bengalese refugees, fleeing Pakistan Army units, cross one of the shallow arms of the Ganges River at a town 105 miles north of Calcutta.

2 New Clashes in North

Guerrillas in Jordan Refuse To Name Truce Unit Members

AMMAN, April 12 (Reuters).—Ten more truckloads of Palestine commandos evacuated Amman today while Jordanian security forces continued a house-to-house search for hidden weapons.

But with the commando evacuation of the capital in its eighth day, the government reported more clashes in northern Jordan, despite last week's agreement between the authorities and the Fedayeen, with Syrian mediation, to honor their cease-fire agreements.

Sources close to the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization indicated today that its agreement to name two members to a six-man follow-up committee proposed by the Syrians was conditional on ratification of the peace plan by the representatives of eight Arab states meeting in Cairo.

The delegates—representing Lebanon, Kuwait, Yemen, South Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Libya and Syria—are expected to conclude a conference tonight on the latest commando crisis in Jordan.

Agreement Pledge

The Syrian mediator, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, who is army chief of staff, stated in Damascus last week that both sides had agreed to name two representatives to the follow-up committee charged with supervising the cease-fire. Syria will also have two members on the committee.

The Central Committee sources said: "We are waiting for what the Cairo meeting will decide. If the meeting accepted the idea of the six-man committee announced by Tlas, we would name our representatives."

Earlier today, a Jordanian Army spokesman charged the Fedayeen with making two early-morning attacks in northern Jordan, one of them across the border from Syria. He said that there were no casualties.

He said that commandos machine-gunned, rocketed and mortared an Arab village north of Mafrak, where one guerrilla was captured. They also made a machine-gun and mortar attack from across the Syrian border on a Jordanian post northeast of Ramtha.

While the Fedayeen evacuation of Amman continued, security forces extended their house-to-house search for hidden weapons—the searchers have already covered three city districts—to the hilltop suburb of Jebel al-Nasr.

It was announced that more illegal arms had been found in the search, which has been conducted quietly with, apparently, the full co-operation of local inhabitants.

Arafat to Visit Cairo

CAIRO, April 12 (Reuters).—Palestine commando chief Yassir Arafat is expected to visit Cairo today to brief heads of state of Egypt, Libya, Syria and Sudan on the situation in Jordan, the semi-official newspaper al-Gomhouria said today.

Buildup Watched Closely

U.S. Implies Israeli Inertia Spurred Soviet Aid to Egypt

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—The United States today inferentially blamed Israeli diplomatic slowness for the recent increase in Soviet arms shipments to Egypt.

State Department spokesman Charles Bray read a carefully prepared statement saying that "in the absence of progress toward a political settlement there has been recurrent evidence of arms shipments to the area."

Other officials noted that what they termed "the new surge" of Soviet arms, reportedly of advanced MiG-23 fighters, appeared to coincide in timing with the hardening of the Israeli diplomatic position in the negotiations with Egypt through United Nations special representative Gunnar Jarring.

They left no doubt that the statement Mr. Bray read was thus intended as at least a nudge to Israel to get moving again. It is hoped here that Israel in a week or two will come up with a detailed plan for an interim settlement centering on reopening the Suez Canal coupled with a pullback of Israeli forces.

But when a newsman asked whether Mr. Bray was pointing the finger at Israel as responsible for the Soviet arms buildup, he said that "would be an unbalanced implication."

He said that the United States is "keeping careful tabs on the most recent flow of Soviet equipment" to Egypt "so we can have some idea of its effect on the military balance and because of the implications that this kind of action may have for the present cease-fire conditions in the area. We do not take lightly such major shipments of arms as have been taking place in recent weeks."

Officials added that thus far there has been no finding that the military balance has been upset. U.S. policy continues to be to keep that balance, said Mr. Bray, by shipments to Israel.

It also was recognized here that the United States thinks there may be a psychological reason for the shipments—to put pressure on Israel to move diplomatically.

East Pakistan Proclaims Its Independence

NEW DELHI, April 12 (AP).—An independent Republic of Bangla Desh (Bengali Nation) was formed tonight, with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman as president of the secessionist province of East Pakistan, Indian radio monitors reported.

They said that announcement of the government's formation was heard on a newly set-up Free Bangla Desh Radio, which had gone off the air two weeks ago, a few days after the civil war in the province broke out between the sheikh's followers and the West Pakistan-dominated army.

Both of India's national news agencies carried the announcement.

The Free Bangla Desh Radio also was quoted as announcing that Tajuddin Ahmed, a close associate of Sheikh Mujib, would be the prime minister and foreign minister.

Syed Nazrul Islam, vice-president of the sheikh's outlawed Awami League, was named vice-president of independent Bangla Desh, the radio added.

Elected by Assemblies

The Indian monitors said the radio reported that the leaders were elected by the East Pakistani members of the National and Provincial Assemblies "somewhere in Bangla Desh."

The radio said that a formal proclamation announcing the new government will be made tomorrow morning and that its headquarters—or the capital—will be in the Chuadanga "liberated area," eight miles from the Indian border with East Pakistan and 80 miles northeast of Calcutta.

The Pakistan government has said that Sheikh Mujib was arrested early March 26 and flown to West Pakistan.

There has been no word here on the fate of the other Awami League leaders named to the government.

With the East Pakistanis claiming to have formed a government, political pressure was expected to mount on the Indian government to recognize it.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had previously said that the time had not yet come for recognition.

Pakistan Claims Gains

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 12 (NYT).—The Dacca administration announced today that Pakistani troops have "destroyed all subversive elements" around a key railhead in East Pakistan and promised that the lives and property of "minorities and other people" in the area will be protected.

The declarations were made over the Pakistan radio, which also called on government employees in East Pakistan to re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Peking Backs Yahya Efforts For Pakistan

Kosygin Sees Delhi And Karachi Envoys

ISLAMABAD, West Pakistan, April 12 (Reuters).—China today came out strongly in support of President Yahya Khan's effort to preserve the unity of Pakistan, and warned India against launching any aggression against Pakistan.

Chinese premier Chou En-lai, in a message to President Yahya officially released tonight, said he and leaders of various quarters in Pakistan "have done a lot of useful work to uphold the unification of Pakistan and to prevent it from moving towards a split.

"We believe that through consultations and the efforts of your excellency and leaders of various quarters in Pakistan, Pakistan will certainly be restored to normal.

"In our opinion, unification of Pakistan and unity of the peoples of East and West Pakistan are basic guarantees for Pakistan to attain prosperity and strength," the premier said.

Envoys See Kosygin

Meanwhile, in Moscow, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today received the ambassadors of Pakistan and India, each at his own request, Tass news agency reported.

The situation in East Pakistan was thought to be the subject of both conversations, but Tass gave no details, except to say that the talks with Pakistani Jamsheed K. A. Marker and Indian envoy Durga Prasad Dhara were friendly.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny sent a message to Pakistani President Yahya on April 3, appealing for an end to "re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Foes of Franco Are Disturbed By Proposed Crackdown Law

By Richard Eder

MADRID, April 12 (NYT).—A proposed law that would give the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco increased powers to punish dissent is stirring concern in legal and opposition circles in Spain.

The draft, submitted late last month to the Cortes, or parliament, would greatly increase the powers of mayors, governors, the police and the national government to levy fines against persons deemed to have offended public order.

Under the proposed law, fines could be imposed without judicial process or judicial appeal and would range from $14 up to $14,000. At most levels they represent an increase of four or five times over the former maximum fines. Those who do not pay them can be put in jail for up to three months—again without the right of judicial appeal.

Another provision of the new draft that has disturbed a number of Spaniards is one giving the government the power to deny admittance to universities and other centers of education to persons unable to obtain a police certificate of good conduct.

To Affect Universities

"This in effect makes the police a political pressure group with control over university life," one political figure commented.

Finally, the new law would allow the government to set up special courts with extended powers during times when a state of emergency was in effect.

Forty Madrid lawyers sent a petition to the dean of the bar association here recently protesting the proposed law. Last week, four opposition leaders released the text of a protest they had addressed to members of the Cortes.

The lawyers said the proposed law would constitute "a decision to virtually legalize—32 years after the end of the civil war—a permanent state of constitutional emergency."

The submission of the law to the Cortes came two months before the expiration of an emergency decree suspending Article 18 of the Spanish Constitution. The effect of the suspension was to allow police to hold people under arrest without putting them under the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities.

Once in effect, the proposed law would give the government a new element of control—in addition to those it already possesses—that would compensate in a sense for the powers that will be relinquished once Article 18 goes back into force.

Cosmonauts Urge More Cooperation

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP).—Soviet cosmonauts, marking the tenth anniversary of man's first space flight, today called for more international cooperation in exploration of space.

A letter signed by the country's 19 cosmonauts who have already travelled in space acknowledged the U.S. feat of landing men on the moon and suggested "businesslike cooperation" in the future.

Published in the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda, along with other material hailing the tenth anniversary of the late Yuri Gagarin's space flight, the letter said:

"With great interest of peace and friendship between the peoples of our planet, businesslike cooperation between space explorers of different countries including with the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. should develop and grow stronger."

U.S. Table Tennis Team's People-to-People Diplomacy in China

Americans' Leader Finds Chinese 'Perfect Hosts'

By Norman Webster
(C. Toronto Globe and Mail

...KING, April 13.—More than ...ndred Chinese had followed ... from the Gate of Heavenly ...e back to the car, which ... parked at the side of Tien ...n Square. They stared ... the usual curiosity as the ...men and one woman got in. ...paused a moment for effect, ... announced in my best ...darin: "These are Ameri... They are with the United ...s table tennis team which ...come to Peking.

...merican friends," I added ...ly.

...at probably wasn't neces...

The reaction was immedi... and delightful. The Chinese ...ed broadly, though in some ...s with obvious amazement. ...n they pressed forward for ...oser look through the car ...dows at that rarest of speci...—an American in Peking.

... was that sort of day here ...erday. This capital's recep... of its unusual foreign visi... matched the warm and sun... spring weather.

The crowds taking the air in the vast square in the center of the city were in a fine holiday mood as a small group from the American team strolled around, filming everything in sight.

They examined the vermilion walled Gate of Heavenly Peace, Tien An Men, gateway to the old imperial city. They walked south to the Monument to the People's Heroes, a granite finger bearing Chairman Mao Tse-tung's calligraphy and circled around the base with floral wreaths.

They stared a trifle dumfounded at the 11 huge Chinese characters which march on stilts across the rear of the square spelling out Mao's call: "Unite to win still greater victories."

Jerrie Resek, wife of one of the American players, Errol Resek, tried some people-to-people diplomacy. Several times she crouched down and talked to small children.

"Tell the mother her child is haokan (good looking)." I suggested once. Jerrie pointed and said the word. The mother beamed, then turned around and told others in the crowd: "She says the baby is good looking." This brought more grins. Truly, the way to Chinese hearts is through their children.

Various members of the team yesterday made sorties from their hotel, the Hsin Chiao, where foreigners usually put up. I drove Errol and Jerrie Resek and George Braithwaite, all from New York, up Wang Fu Ching, the city's main shopping street.

"It's not Fifth Avenue," George remarked. Indeed it isn't, and remarks about Peking and its citizens by team members centered around three themes: The people are friendly and the city is very clean, but it is drab.

Braithwaite and others were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

'Thousands' Jam Peking Traffic, Following Visitor

The following dispatch was written by Tim Boggan, a member of the U.S. table tennis team visiting Communist China.

By Tim Boggan

PEKING, April 13 (NYT).—The U.S. table tennis team rose to a late Western-style breakfast yesterday morning and then everyone was free to do pretty much what he wanted for an hour or so.

Glenn Cowan, a college student, went for a stroll. After five minutes he was like a hippie-haired pied piper, followed by "thousands," as he put it, of children and swerving cyclists oblivious of the honking of buses.

Dick Miles of Sports Illustrated, a player and the first accredited U.S. journalist here, and our interpreter, a Mr. Yu, and I stopped at a crowded area in the middle of the city and took pictures.

Hundreds of boys in dark blue jackets and pants, hair cut close to the skull, were playing soccer and basketball, the No. 2 sport in China, in a vast playground.

Traveling with the Canadian team now here is the nine-time U.S. women's champion, Leah Neuberger of New York.

Mrs. Neuberger was warmly greeted at the airport by Miss Chui and Miss Sun Mei-yung, Chinese players she had beaten in the Corbillon Cup team matches for women here 15 years ago.

They took her on a shopping tour and while Mrs. Neuberger confided that she had found no bargains, she was pleased that she could get her hair washed and set.

"It cost me only 50 cents," she said, laughing.

Miles, a ten-time American champion who is also from New York, joined the U. S. players for a workout. The team captain, Jack Howard, 36, said he realized clearly how much more the Chinese practiced than did the Americans.

John Tannehill, 19, of Middleport, Ohio, likened table tennis strategy to Chairman Mao's theories on guerrilla warfare.

"If you're losing, you try to think of the bright future." Tannehill said. "You try to concentrate on your opponent's weakness. If you're winning, you continue to try hard, but also think about not becoming arrogant."

The Chinese student whom I played made a point of repeatedly stopping play and explaining through an interpreter that he was learning a great deal from my "aggressive" game.

Shortly after the practice session a rather formal banquet was held at the Peking Hotel for all the players and a good many Chinese officials.

After the cold dishes that began the meal, one of the officials, Li Ching-chuan, rose and spoke about how "the present

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Eyewitness in East Pakistan

Thousands of Dacca Homes Now a Wilderness of Ashes

The East Pakistan capital of Dacca has been a forbidden city to foreign newsmen since their expulsion March 26. Dodging patrols, Associated Press correspondent Dennis Neeld and photographer Michel Laurent made their way there from India on foot and by canoe. Mr. Neeld brought out this dispatch on a return journey that took nearly two days.

By Dennis Neeld

DACCA, East Pakistan, April 11 (Delayed). (AP).—A forest of green and white Pakistani national flags fluttered today over this cowed and submissive city.

The flags of Bangla Desh—the independent state 75 million Bengalis aspired to set up in this eastern wing of Pakistan—have been hauled down or burned. To display one now would risk summary execution.

President Yahya Khan's troops—tough tribesmen from the northwest frontier—patrol the city in jeeps and commandeered trucks, their rifles and submachine guns at the ready.

In the teeming working-class districts they roam through a black wildnerness of ashes and charred bamboo stumps. It is all that remains of the flimsy homes of thousands of families.

The huts went up like matchwood when the army stormed in to crush the secessionist movement of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of the Awami League, on the night of March 25. At least 24 entire blocks have been devastated.

A young girl cringed in the corner of a smoke-grimed shell. She clasped her baby brother in her arms, and her eyes were haunted with fear. Neighbors said her parents died in the army attack.

Diplomats in Dacca estimate that up to 6,000 people were killed in the well-prepared crackdown.

Shots Still Heard

The crack of rifle shots still punctuates the night as troops round up Awami League officials, intellectuals and other prominent Bengalis.

"This is Gestapo rule," commented a Western diplomat. "The army has committed mass murder."

Hindus in this predominantly Moslem nation are bearing the brunt of the current persecution. A European working in Dacca reported a neighboring family of six was murdered in their home. No one dared go to their aid.

While the army turns a blind eye, looting by non-Bengalis from Western Pakistan is commonplace. Thousands of families are still fleeing the city to return to their native villages.

Dacca University remains closed. Student dormitories are strewn with the litter of violence and pocked with bullet holes.

Neutral observers estimate that between 300 and 500 students were shot and killed when they attempted to resist the army's takeover of the city.

Eyewitnesses claim many were lined up against a wall and mowed down by machine guns. At least eight prominent faculty professors were shot and killed.

Police Disarmed

The Eastern Pakistan police have been disarmed, as have survivors of the East Bengal Regiment and the East Pakistan Rifles, who led the resistance. Many are held prisoner.

Dacca is under a 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew. To avoid the attention of foraging troops and gangs of non-Bengali looters, many families sit at home at night with their house lights extinguished.

Most senior civil servants are back at their desks, although many of their employees have stayed away from work. Shops have reopened, and essential services are functioning almost normally.

Troops from West Pakistan continue to pour in by air to step up operations against areas of the country still held by the secessionists. About 10,000 are believed to have arrived since President Yahya began his bid to keep his country intact, bringing their strength to an estimated 35,000.

Previous reports that there were some 70,000 West Pakistani troops in the province are regarded as exaggerated.

Street sellers are doing a roaring trade in Pakistani national flags, the symbol here of surrender.

"No one speaks above a whisper of Bangla Desh. We have put up Pakistani flags only for fear of the gun," said a Bengali farmer. "But Bangla Desh is still in our hearts."

E. Pakistan Declares It Is Independent

Gains Are Claimed By Western Army

(Continued from Page 1)

turn to work. In addition, Dacca citizens were warned by the press and radio to take precautions in case there should be an outbreak of cholera.

The radio said the army's victory over the "subversive elements" was in the Chandpur area. Chandpur is a town on the Brahmaputra River at the head of the rail line leading southward to Chittagong, East Pakistan's main port.

The radio gave no casualty figure or details of the clash, but it said "these elements were creating fear in the local population, which then asked the help of the armed forces."

Army Advance

The radio also reported that an army column had advanced unimpeded from Dacca, 70 miles northwestward by way of the airfield town of Ishurdi to Pabna, a weaving center which is famous for its Hindu temple. The troops "did not encounter any subversive or anti-social elements" on the way, the radio said.

The radio said, "Authoritative sources in Dacca today categorically denied allegations [by an Indian journalist] that Hindus have now become the main target of attack in the port town of Khulna and surrounding areas controlled by West Pakistani troops."

The radio said the report was an Indian attempt to "cover up the large-scale infiltration into East Pakistan of Indian Hindus, who were being dealt with as any other miscreants."

The radio described a trip to the town of Comilla, east of Chandpur, which it said Indian propaganda had falsely claimed to be in rebel hands.

On the contrary, the report found "this beautiful city is calm, peaceful and unscarred."

Army Offensive

NEW DELHI, April 12 (Reuters).—The Press Trust of India news agency said the West Pakistani Army launched an all-out offensive today against Bangla Desh fighters in areas near the East Pakistan border with India.

PTI said heavy fighting was going on in the Kushtia, Rajshahi and Dinajpur sectors of East Pakistan, and Indian official sources said the Pakistanis were making forays up to the border with India.

The agency said that according to reports reaching Calcutta, Pakistani troops had moved from Jessore to clear the road to Benapole, on the border east of Calcutta.



Associated Press.

DEADLY HAUL—According to Ceylonese authorities, these sacks of hand bombs used by insurgents were discovered and seized in Ceylon University search.

Ceylon Regime Strikes Back At Insurrection by Radicals

By Tillman Durdin

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 12 (NYT).—Official sources said here today that Ceylon security forces have taken the offensive in their efforts to suppress an insurrection of mixed radical guerrillas of the left and right seeking to replace the socialist government with a more revolutionary regime.

After an initial pullback of national police from outlying posts in many rural areas, security forces were now said to be moving back to reoccupy posts and encircle and wipe out guerrilla pockets.

A spokesman said that out of 18 posts abandoned in the last week, five had been regained and reopened.

Military authorities have seized secret documents outlining plans for an attack by insurgents on Ceylon's capital tomorrow or Wednesday, informed sources said today, the Associated Press reported.

[Security was tightened as the city of 600,000 prepared for the coinciding two-day Sinhalese and Tamil New Year celebrations, but the documents were reported to be several days old and it was not known whether the insurgents still felt strong enough to come out of hiding for the planned assault, AP said.]

500 Insurgents Killed

[Combined military and police security forces using planes and helicopters supplied by India have killed about 500 insurgents trying to seize control of the country, a government spokesman in Colombo said today, UPI reported.

[The insurgents, mostly leftist youths, call themselves Che Guevarists, after the late Cuban revolutionary. They struck against the government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike last week with a series of attacks on police stations and government offices.]

The concentrating of security personnel was to a considerable extent carried out to insure the protection of Colombo from a coordinated guerrilla assault on the night of April 5.

Insurgent bands hit at many places simultaneously then, but army, navy and police forces, which had been forewarned, repulsed them and Colombo for the present seems reasonably secure.

Counter-offensive action is going on now in upcountry zones where insurrectionary activity is centered.

The government is also investigating the possibility of North Korean complicity in the attempt at revolutionary insurrection.

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung's special brand of revolutionary Communism has had wide dissemination here in the six months since the new leftwing government recognized the Pyongyang regime in keeping with campaign pledges to establish closer relations with Communist countries around the world.

Yesterday, a naval detachment struck a guerrilla center at Maho, 85 miles northeast of Colombo and according to a government communiqué killed 20 insurgents after a fierce firefight. Government casualties were not mentioned.

Insurgent activity has lessened in the last few days but it is generally conceded to be a serious problem. The drive in the worst-affected rural areas was marked yesterday by a 24-hour curfew in the provinces where guerrillas are concentrated.

A curfew continues from 4 p.m. to 6 a.m. in Colombo and everywhere else in the 25,000 square miles of Ceylon.

The objective of the insurrectionists is said to be the overthrow of the government of Mrs. Bandaranaike and its replacement by a more radical leftist regime dedicated to land distribution and nationalization of the entire economy.

The leader of the movement, Rohana Wijeera, was taken in custody before the recent rebel upsurge began. He is about 30 years old and was once a student at Lumumba University in Moscow.

Peking Backs Yahya Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

pressive measures and bloodshed in East Pakistan."

In reply, the Pakistani leader called on Moscow to use its influence to impress upon India "the need for refraining from interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs."

Mr. Kosygin won credit for himself as a mediator when he headed the Tashkent summit meeting between India and Pakistan in 1966, which ended armed confrontation over Kashmir.

Troops Draw Near

Mr. Chou's message in Islamabad was released soon after reports that Pakistani and Indian troops on the West Bengal-East Pakistan border were within striking distance.

Mr. Chou added: "Should Indian expansionists dare to launch any aggression against Pakistan, the Chinese government and people will always firmly support the Pakistan government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence.

"The Chinese government holds that what is happening in Pakistan at present is purely an internal affair of Pakistan, which can only be settled by the Pakistani people themselves, and which brooks no foreign interference whatsoever," Mr. Chou said.

Brezhnev, U.S. Reds Met, Pravda Reports

MOSCOW, April 12 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev had a meeting with U.S. Communist leaders Gus Hall and Henry Winston before they left Moscow after attending the Soviet party congress, Pravda reported today.

It said they exchanged views on the international situation and the Communist movement.

Teenage Vandals

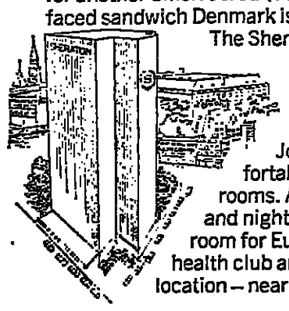
EXETER, Britain, April 12 (Reuters). — Some 70 black leatherclad London teenagers swept into the village of Dawlish Warren near here, smashing windows and breaking beach huts in one of several Easter disturbances today. A squad of 20 policemen dispersed the wreckers, arresting 20.

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U.S. Reviewing Small Military Sales to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Reuters).—The United States is reviewing its policy of selling military spare parts and nonlethal items such as transport planes and medical supplies to Pakistan, the State Department announced today.

Department spokesman Charles Bray said that under a modest program initiated in 1966 the United States had been supplying Pakistan with spare parts for military equipment provided before the arms embargo imposed on both Pakistan and India following the 1965 Kashmir conflict.

The program provided for such items as transport and trainer aircraft, trucks, jeeps and medical supplies.

"We have had a modest cash-sale program for nonlethal weapons and spare parts for equipment already in Pakistan's hands . . . As far as shipments of these are concerned, we have this matter under review," Mr. Bray said.

He added that the United States is at the moment not supplying Pakistan with any new major military equipment.

Arms, such as bombers, jet fighters and personnel carriers, which the United States agreed to supply Pakistan as a one-time exception to the 1965 arms embargo, have not been delivered, he said.

U.S. Visitors Call Chinese Perfect Hosts

Peking Rated Drab But Clean, Friendly

(Continued from Page 1)

surprised to see that most Chinese really do wear blue pants and Mao jackets—just as in their pictures. Even the women do, a practice which perplexed some of the American girls, who wear medium length miniskirts.

Graham Steenhoven, president of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, stood in the Hsin Chiao lobby discussing the trip. "We wanted to come to Peking and here we are," he said happily.

"We have had no restrictions placed on us, and no political propaganda preached at us. The Chinese have been perfect hosts."

Yesterday afternoon, his team had a practice session in the Capital Stadium, which wasn't looking its usual self. Something was missing—the slogan authored by Chairman Mao last year after the American invasion of Cambodia: "Psople of the world, unite and defeat the U. S. aggressors and all their running dogs."

Also missing yesterday was the usual large portrait of the chairman.

Instead, the American, Canadian and Colombian table tennis players working out could read "Long live the great unity of the peoples of the world" in Chinese, English and Spanish.

Besides the Americans, Canadians and Colombians, China has invited teams from England and Nigeria to visit. They have not entered the country, but are expected to.

[Reuters reported from Hong Kong that the English team arrived there tonight for an overnight stay before entering China.

[United Press International reported from Hong Kong that a Nigerian team left there for Peking today.]

Toasts at Banquet

After their practice, the American visitors attended a banquet replete with toasts for "the friendship between the sportsmen of the United States and China." The Chinese position is that, while Peking may not agree with the policies of the men in Washington, there should be no bars to friendship between the U.S. and Chinese peoples.

[Today, the Associated Press reported from Peking, the Chinese gave the U.S. team a tour of the famed Great Wall of China, two hours' journey to the north.

[The Americans also were taken on a tour of Chinghua University in Peking, AP said. A Westerner living in the capital said the university visit was the most open ever conducted for visiting foreigners. He described it as fuller and more frank than the one made by Maurice Couve de Murville, the former foreign minister of France, last October.]

The hosts also laid down the program for the rest of the Americans' week in China. In Peking through Wednesday they also will visit a textile mill, the Summer Palace and a Peking opera. There will also be time for shopping and a match with Chinese players.

On Thursday the Americans will travel south to China's largest city, Shanghai, for more tours and table tennis. Friday evening they go to Canton, crossing to Hong Kong Saturday morning. They have to catch a Sunday flight home from Tokyo.

All Tokyo-to-China and return expenses for the 15-member group are being picked up by the Chinese. The Americans have to provide only their own pocket money—and this they have been told they will be able to get by changing their American dollars at the Bank of China. China customarily refuses to accept U.S. currency or travelers' checks.

American Invitation

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI).—An American today offered to underwrite a tour of the United States by Communist China's table tennis team.

Brooks Mendell of New York, who heads an organization called "People-for-People," telegraphed to leaders of the U.S. table tennis team in mainland China an offer to pay the expenses of the world champion Chinese team in hopes of warming relations between Washington and Peking.

'Thousands' See Visitors

(Continued from Page 1)

visit is a friendly gesture on the part of the United States people" and how it showed "friendship among the sportsmen and sportswomen of China and the United States."

After he had finished, Graham Steenhoven, president of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, praised "the table tennis players of China who so generously gave of their time and effort today."

He ended by giving recognition to "the interpreters, who are equally as skilled as the players."

Over consommé of quail egg, Steenhoven, an employment supervisor for the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, expressed the desire to have a nameplate made of his Chinese placecard to put on the door or desk of his office.

Over the sauté of squid and cen cucumber, the prawn, the liver and the duck, drinks were held high in friendship, set down, filled up.

It was finally explained to me that what I was gulping down was not Mexican tequila but something like it called *mao-tai*. I could remember that the beer was Chinese ("We have many different kinds of beer in China," said an interpreter, Mr. Wang) and that the wine, of course, was red.

By evening's end all the Americans had been completely overcome by Chinese hospitality. No doubt, as many prepared for bed, they were thinking in the back of their minds that tomorrow they were to see the fabled Great Wall of China.

And they could hardly believe it.

Drug Seized at Heathrow

LONDON, April 12 (UPI).—Customs officers at Heathrow Airport seized £100,000 worth of cannabis resin last night, police said. The haul was found in suitcases belonging to a passenger from India.

Allege Widespread Harassment

War Foe Officers Sue Laird Over GIs' Right to Dissent

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—An organization of American military officers who outspokenly oppose U.S. policy in Southeast Asia has filed a lawsuit against Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, demanding formal recognition of servicemen's right to dissent while on active duty.

Alleging widespread harassment, transfers and discharges of its members, the Concerned Officers Movement (COM) asked U.S. District Court here to order a directive "affirmatively sanctioning the exercise of free speech and assembly" in the military.

Included among the 14 individual plaintiffs also bringing the suit are six men currently on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

They named Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor, Navy Secretary John H. Chafee and Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans jr. as defendants along with Mr. Laird.

Other Action Taken

Although particular servicemen have previously taken legal action to fight discharges or otherwise establish their right to disagree with American policy in Vietnam, legal sources suggested that COM's lawsuit was the most sweeping filed to date.

It asserts that the organization's activities, including weekly meetings, news conferences, billboards near military bases, and publication of an antiwar newsletter, are fully protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The individual servicemen also seek "expungement of all adverse material in official files" related to their membership in COM.

Formed here in November, 1969, the Concerned Officers Movement has adopted as its single formal position "the common belief that this country's Indochina policy is in error." It claims something like 600 members nationwide.

Low-Key Moves

Unlike some other servicemen's organizations, COM has generally insisted upon low-key, understated actions—to the exclusion of mass marches or demonstrations.

According to the lawsuit, all the organization's activities "have been carried on by its members during off-duty hours, in civilian dress, and without the use of government facilities. No member of the Concerned Officers Movement has refused to obey an order given to him or to perform any duty assigned to him."

But considerable public attention has been focused on COM during the last year, especially when several of its members in sensitive positions have come into conflict with their superior officers.

Last June, for example, Lts. Gordon Kerr and James Pahura, briefing officers for Mr. Chafee and the chief of naval operations, were shifted from their jobs after discussing their membership in COM on television.

A month later, they were discharged—nine months ahead of schedule—and processed out of the service in the record time of six hours.

Mr. Kerr, now an aide to Rep. James H. Scheuer, D., N.Y., and Mr. Pahura, who works for the antiwar GI Office in Washington, are among the COM members who joined the lawsuit.

Hearings Set On Effects Of Viet War

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—Hearings on the American involvement in Indochina—emphasizing the moral and humanitarian aspects of the U.S. role in the war—are to be concurrently held in the Senate and the House of Representatives later this month.

The Senate subcommittee on refugees, headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., plans to question top-level administration officials on the civilian war casualties, refugees and physical destruction in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos resulting from American and South Vietnamese military operations there.

The House subcommittee on foreign operations and freedom of information, presided over by Rep. William S. Moorhead, D., Pa., is preparing to hold a "pre-audit" investigation of the U.S.-supported 1971 pacification plan in South Vietnam.

A "pre-audit" investigation is a congressional study of a U.S. government program while it is still in progress.

These planned hearings are separate from hearings on U.S. military and political policies in Indochina that the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees may also call this month.

Congressional sources say that Secretary of State William P. Rogers has declined to appear before the Kennedy subcommittee. Among the witnesses slated to testify, however, is William E. Colby, the head of Civil Operations and Rural Development Support.

CORDS's responsibilities range from pacification programs to economic development and care for war refugees and victims.

The Kennedy subcommittee plans to concentrate on the humanitarian problems of the war. The group's earlier hearings and reports have emphasized the inadequacies of the programs for refugees and war victims. The House subcommittee, on the other hand, expects to study the new "community defense and local development" plan for pacification.

An article from Washington which was carried by the New York Times news service last Tuesday (IHT April 8) disclosed the existence of the new pacification plan, estimated to cost the United States $1 billion. It indicated that the 1971 goals include the "neutralization" of 14,400 Viet Cong agents.

In announcing the planned hearings, Rep. Ogden R. Reid, R., N.Y., the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, said in a statement that "assassination and terror by the Viet Cong or Hanoi should not and must not call for the same methods by Saigon, let alone the United States, directly or indirectly."

S.F. School Peace

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (UPI).—Public schools were reopening today following ratification by two teachers' unions of an agreement to end their 19-day strike, which nearly shut down the school system.

Calley Has 'Outside Chance' For Reversal, Latimer Says

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP).—1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. has an "outside chance" for a reversal of his conviction in the My Lai war crimes case, his civilian attorney, George Latimer, said yesterday.

Mr. Latimer said in an interview with United Press International that he is prepared for an appeal that may take several years.

He also defended President Nixon's intervention in the case, observing that the President "is at the top in the administration of military justice."

"Unless someone outside of the judicial sphere takes some sort of action, this could possibly end up as a one-man deal," he said.

"Remember, Calley wasn't the only one who did the shooting. He just happens to be the one who could be used as a principal person."

Mr. Latimer emphasized, however, that he was not asking for other prosecutions in the My Lai case.

Meanwhile, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., urged exoneration for Lt. Calley, who was found guilty of murdering at least 22 South Vietnamese civilians.

"The victims at My Lai were casualties to the brutality of war," Sen. Thurmond said. "Lt. Calley reacted to training, to orders, to combat pressures and the responsibility of command in a strange war."

However, Rep. Thomas M. Rees, D., Calif., said that actions such as Lt. Calley's must be punished.

'A Few Rules'

"No matter how irrational war might be, there are a few rules—one of which is that a soldier does not massacre civilians who are unarmed and who are under his own effective military control," Rep. Rees said in his newsletter to his constituents.

In a television interview, CBS's "Face the Nation," White House Communications Director Herbert G. Klein said Mr. Nixon was merely explaining the judicial process when he announced that he would personally review the Calley case.

Mr. Klein also said that a public opinion poll indicated that 75 percent of the American people approved of the President's action and only 17 percent were opposed.

Premier Lon Nol Back in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 12 (AP).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol, 57, returned to Phnom Penh today after two months in Hawaii recovering from a stroke that temporarily paralyzed him.

The premier will not resume his full duties immediately but will continue to rest for some weeks, officials said.

Yugoslav Envoy Still In Critical Condition

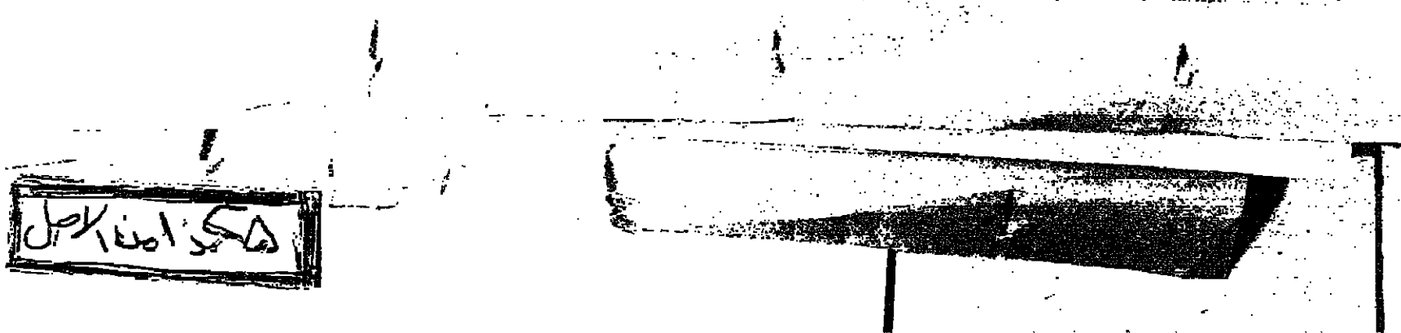
STOCKHOLM, April 12 (AP).—The Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden, Vladimir Rolovic, is still unconscious and in critical condition today, six days after two Croatian terrorists shot him at his embassy here.

A team of 30 specialists at Caroline Hospital are attending the ambassador, who is in a respirator. One bullet is still lodged in his head and cannot yet be removed, said Dr. Karl-Axel Rietz. "The ambassador is too weak for another operation," he explained.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Rain
ATHENS	18	64	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	13	55	Very cloudy
BERLIN	7	45	Rain
BRUSSELS	13	55	Sunny
BUDAPEST	14	57	Very cloudy
CAIRO	22	73	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	54	Sunny
EDINBURGH	11	52	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	55	Partly cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Very cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Very cloudy
LONDON	13	55	Partly cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Very cloudy
MILAN	19	66	Sunny
MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	6	43	Showers
MUNICH	12	54	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Sunny
NICE	19	66	Sunny
OSLO	15	59	Very cloudy
PARIS	17	63	Sunny
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Sunny
SOFIA	14	57	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	19	66	Very cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Very cloudy
VENICE	15	59	Very cloudy
VIENNA	13	55	Very cloudy
WARSAW	13	54	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	21	70	Sunny
ZURICH	14	57	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



Stolen Files Hint FBI Uses Drive to Inform on Suspects

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP). Additional stolen documents reveal that the Federal Bureau of Investigation uses relatives of persons under surveillance as informants, sometimes without their knowing they are dealing with the FBI.

A mother in Drexel Hill, Pa., was telephoned Nov. 20, 1970, by an agent who said he was a friend of her daughter. She provided details about her daughter's present work and background, according to one document.

Another document implies that an informant suggested that the wife of a Black Panther leader in Philadelphia be asked to provide the FBI with information about her husband.

An informant recommended on Jan. 22, according to the document, that the Black Panther's wife be "contacted" because she "is very angry at" her husband "now and may be receptive."

No Indication

There is no indication whether the FBI or its informant followed the suggestion, nor is there an indication whether the man was under surveillance for political or criminal reasons.

Telephoned yesterday, the Philadelphia woman said she had never knowingly been asked to provide information to the FBI.

Of the nine documents received by The Washington Post yesterday, three were duplicates of documents received earlier from the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI. In all, copies of 31 different documents, some of them only in part, have been distributed by the group.

The Citizens' Commission, through anonymous statements accompanying the documents it has distributed, has taken responsibility for the March 8 raid on the FBI's Media, Pa., office.

Accompanying Note

Justice Department sources here confirmed the authenticity of the first group of documents sent out by the thieves and said that more than 1,000 documents had been stolen in the raid.

A statement accompanying the latest set of documents said they had been sent to Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias jr., R., Md. It previously was reported that they had been received by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Rep. Parren J. Mitchell, D., Md.



United Press International

Built for John F. Kennedy and now for sale. Bomb shelter entry by small truck.

Price: $350,000, Including Bomb Shelter

JFK's Virginia Hideaway Again Up for Sale

By Hank Burchard

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP). —Wexford, the Virginia hunt-country retreat that President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy built but never lived in, is being offered for sale for $350,000.

The Kennedys personally designed most of the features of the 46-acre estate on Rattlesnake Ridge at Atoka, Va., but spent only two weekends there before the President's assassination in 1963.

Because it would have served as a "boondocks White House," Wexford's appurtenances include a bomb shelter beneath the stables and a secret "getaway passage" leading from the closet in the master bedroom.

The present asking price, $125,000 more than the $225,000 for which the present Mrs. Aristotle Onassis sold the retreat in 1964, reflects increased land values and the improvements made by the present owners, according to real-estate broker Philip Thomas.

The owner, Jacqueline Yng-Wong, said she preferred not to discuss why she and her husband, investment adviser Quin Nong Yng-Wong, are selling the place.

"It is a private matter," she said. "We are not public persons."

For Private Persons

Wexford seems an ideal place for private persons. Built with maximum security in mind, it amounts to a graceful fortress and is surrounded by 1,000 acres of land owned by a member of the Mellon family. It is highly unlikely that subdivisions will ever crawl up Rattlesnake Ridge.

Mr. Thomas said he has received several inquiries since the first ad offering the estate for sale ran in Saturday's Washington Post.

"Rarely has any President's home ever been offered for sale to private buyers," the ad said. "Here near [five miles beyond] Middleburg... is the opportunity of a lifetime not only to acquire a historic property but one designed by a First Lady and the first house built by a President of the United States in 150 years, while in office."

The view from Rattlesnake Ridge runs ten miles west to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Mr. Thomas said the sunset, seen from the terrace, "probably would be worth $100,000 to some people."

Wexford, named for the county in Ireland from which the Kennedy ancestors came, has five bedrooms, four baths, a library with a raised fireplace designed by the President, and a kitchen with two of everything, designed by Mrs. Kennedy. There is a separate guest cottage but no swimming pool. There is, however, a huge bathtub the President imported from England.

State Asks U.S. Aid

Black Separatists' 'Nation' Causes Alarm in Mississippi

By Jon Nordheimer

BOLTON, Miss. (NYT). — A bizarre claim of territorial and political independence by a band of black separatists in Mississippi has led state officials to ask Washington to quell the "insurrection."

The Department of Justice has been requested by Attorney General A. F. Summer of Mississippi to clarify the federal government's position in case open hostility should break out between the state and the separatists.

The cause of Mr. Summer's concern is a 20-acre farm near the town of Bolton (population 787) which a group called the Republic of New Africa dedicated as its capital on March 31.

Leaders of the republic declared that the dedication was the first step in the eventual takeover of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina as reparations for the crimes committed against the black people of this country.

At the moment, however, the Republic of New Africa is an invisible empire. All of the activity of the separatists has been chiefly symbolic, with little work done on changing the 20 acres of flat Mississippi countryside into a community. No one lives on the property—no structure has yet been put up—and aside from a few armed sentries, the place is deserted.

Concern has arisen that the rhetorical contest between white politicians—this is an important election year in Mississippi—and the black separatists could lead to bloodshed. Mindful of the killings last spring at Jackson State University, some blacks are convinced the state will stage-manage a confrontation that will give the police an excuse to drive the separatists off the land.

In an interview in his office at the state capital in Jackson, about 30 miles east of here, Mr. Summer said that Mississippi would take unilateral action against the separatists if the federal government "failed to exercise its constitutional duties." He remarked that the state's first impulse would be to prosecute the separatists in Mississippi courts, but he did not rule out more direct steps "if conditions warranted it."

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said the situation was under study.

Mr. Summer, known to his friends as "The Judge," said that Mississippi has been "cruelly abused" in the past decade by private interest groups who have made incursions into the state in the interests of obtaining national publicity.

Imari Obadele, the reputed president of the republic, has dropped from sight since the dedication, and a few of his followers who remain in Mississippi said that his absence was prompted by police harassment and fears that he was a marked man.

Apart from two black sentries who patrol the 20-acre "nation" during daylight hours, the profile of the separatists has been very low since the dedication ceremony.

Mr. Obadele, in a letter to Mr. Summer, has said his republic's policy was to maintain peaceful relations with the State of Mississippi that would benefit the citizens of both governments. He said the republic's declaration of independence sealed the black man's traditional claim to lands that he worked and developed over centuries, and constituted a non-negotiable reparations settlement that must be accepted by Mississippi and the other states. He said a plebiscite would be held to give the republic the official sanction of the people.

"I'm not authorized to negotiate foreign policy," Mr. Summer said in reaction to the demands. "All I know is someone better cut out this damn foolishness before someone gets hurt."

CAB Clears 2-Step Fare Rise in U.S.

6%, Then 3%, Boost For Domestic Flights

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP). —The Civil Aeronautics Board told the nation's airlines today that they may raise domestic fares by 6 percent early next month.

Lter in the year, the CAB indicated, it may authorize another 3 percent fare increase.

At a press briefing, CAB Chairman Secor D. Browne estimated that the 6 percent increase would give the airlines between $115 million and $400 million in additional revenues this year. Affected by rising costs without a corresponding rise in passenger travel, six of the 11 major domestic carriers reported losses in 1970.

Two dissenting members of the five-man CAB charged, however, that the fare increase is excessive and may work to the airlines' disadvantage by driving away new passengers.

"We cannot emphasize too strongly that the carriers' salvation lies primarily in cutting costs . . . (and) getting paying passengers in a higher proportion of their seats, rather than in fare increases per se," said G. Joseph Minetti and Robert T. Murphy.

The two also protested the agency's ruling to raise the industry's annual allowable rate-of-profit from 10.5 percent of investment to 12 percent. The increase, their statement said, "would bestow a $100 million windfall" on airline stockholders.

The latest fare increase follows two fare adjustments in 1969 (totaling about 10 percent) and a series of small, technical increases in 1970 (totaling about 3 percent).

Nevertheless, the CAB's latest ruling will actualy result in a small decline of some air fares. For example, carriers will be required to drop the New York-to-Washington ticket price from $37 to $36.

The CAB also tentatively decided it would exercise firm control over the interior seating patterns of the carriers. In the DC-8 or the 707 jet, for example, the agency decreed that standard configuration shall consist of six seats abreast.

The CAB also told the carriers that they must maintain an average "load factor" (the percentage of seats filled on a plane) of at least 53.5 percent—or be cut to a lower rate-of-profit on the airline's investment.

Survey of 15-Year Program

Nader Calls U.S. a 'Failure' In Water Pollution Control

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP). —A task force of graduate students working under the direction of consumer advocate Ralph Nader has concluded that the federal government's 15-year program to clean up the nation's waterways has been "a miserable failure."

The conclusion is based on a 21-month study documented in a 700-page book which was produced under the auspices of Mr. Nader and the Center for the Study of Responsive Law. The report was made public yesterday.

In the introduction, Mr. Nader declares that the continuing deterioration of lakes and streams is turning this country into a "water wasteland."

The report states that practically no major waterway in the country is free of serious pollution and that "we may be close to the time when there will not be nearly enough usable water left in the United States to fulfill our basic needs."

Industrial Polluters

It declares that the single most important failure of the federal $3.5 billion water pollution control program has been its lack of commitment to deal with industrial polluters.

Industrial waste makes up more than four times the pollution from domestic sewage and is overloading municipal waste treatment facilities, according to the study.

Industrial polluters who now are dumping their wastes into municipal plants will escape responsibility under the program recently instituted under the long forgotten 1899 Refuse Act requiring industries to obtain permits before discharging into navigable waters.

The report also points out that the effectiveness of the new procedure already has been compromised by an administrative ruling that will apply weak state standards rather than more stringent federal standards to industrial wastes discharged into intrastate waters.

Major Weakness

The study finds that the major weakness of the federal program has been its reliance on the states to set standards and enforce them.

"Beset by economic pressures to compete with other states for industry, the lobby-ridden governments of the states have, with few exceptions, come under industrial domination where pollution is concerned," declares a statement accompanying the report.

The study also finds that industrial pressure has riddled federal legislation with "tortuous delays, crippling jurisdictional restrictions and limitations on the government's power to collect evidence on pollution."

Water treatment methods are removing few if any of the most dangerous contaminants, the study said.

Wrong Assumption

"No doubt, there is a vague awareness that toxic chemicals from industrial sources, pesticides, herbicides, hormones in animal feed, human sewage and thousands of other contaminants are going into the waterways. Most Americans probably assume that 'somebody' is removing these foreign substances before their water comes out of the tap. This is not the case."

The report goes on to say that local officials charged with safeguarding drinking water supplies do not routinely check for chemical residues and that most treatment plants are incapable of removing the contaminants when found in the water supply.

According to the study, industry produces about 500 new chemicals a year without public information concerning the extent to which they will be dispersed into the environment.

India Reports 24% Population Gain in 10 Years

NEW DELHI, April 12 (AP).— India's population increased by 24.6 percent in the last ten years to 546,955,945 persons—15 percent of the world's total population—the census commissioner announced today.

Only Communist China has a larger population, with 750 million inhabitants.

Preliminary statistics from a three-week census taken last month also indicated that literacy in India jumped 5 percent to 29.4 percent of the population over the last decade.

But the commissioner warned that the improvement left much to be desired. "Seventy percent of the population is still illiterate," he noted. "The literacy rate among females is appallingly low."

Kennedy Rated 'Major Threat' In 1972 by Dole

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI). —Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican national chairman, said today that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy still poses a "major threat" as a potential presidential candidate, even though the Massachusetts Democrat has said he will not run.

Sen. Dole said the fact that there is a crowded field of possible Democratic candidates, including Sen. Kennedy, does not necessarily mean that those men believe President Nixon can be beaten in 1972.

"I think most of these are, for the most part, holdovers from the last campaign," Sen. Dole said in an interview.

Tupamaros Bid For Support of Uruguay Army

MONTEVIDEO, April 12 (AP). —The Tupamaro guerrillas seem to be making a bid for support of the Uruguayan armed forces in their battle against the government of President Jeorge Pacheco Areco.

A communiqué issued by the terrorist group last night said the "armed forces cannot remain indifferent to the sacrifice of the people and to what is happening in our country."

It was the first time the Tupamaros, who have been organized as a leftist terrorist group since 1962, have indicated they would welcome military support.

Nothing was said in the communiqué about the health of British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson. This led observers to speculate that telephoned reports from alleged Tupamaros last week that Mr. Jackson has suffered a heart ailment were either a hoax or were in error. Mr. Jackson was kidnapped on Jan. 8.

Wiretap Increase Nets U.S. Drugs Worth $14 Million

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI). —The government has been able to seize about $14 million worth of illegal drugs since the Nixon administration began a more general use of telephone wiretaps, according to John Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

He said that during the last two years there have been 40 wiretaps authorized under provisions of the 1968 Safe Streets Act.

In each case the wiretap requires authorization from Attorney General John N. Mitchell and then a court order. Ramsey Clark, Mr. Mitchell's predecessor, in the Johnson administration, did not use the wiretap authority and Mr. Ingersoll, who has served both administrations, began to use it only after Mr. Nixon took office.

Mr. Ingersoll said in an interview that the wiretaps have "accounted for the arrest of about 190 persons up to the end of March, 1971. They've also accounted for the seizure of 50 pounds of heroin, 30 pounds of cocaine and 902 grams of LSD —that's $14 million worth."

He also said that the increasing use of telephone taps will drive more drug pushers into the open, where they will be easier to catch.

Soviet Sub Tender Leaving Cuba Waters

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Reuters).—The Defense Department reported Friday that a Soviet submarine tender which has been in Cuban waters for the last two months is now in the mid-Atlantic heading east.

The tender was one of four Soviet warships which entered Cuban waters in February. The other three left earlier.

Angela Davis Friend Freed

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP).— A U.S. court jury today acquitted David R. Poindexter 2d of a charge of harboring Angela Davis to prevent her arrest by the FBI last year.

Judge John M. Cannella had instructed the jury that it would have to acquit Mr. Poindexter, 36, reputed Chicago playboy, if it believed he had no knowledge of a federal warrant against Miss Davis even if he did know of a California warrant connected with a courthouse shootout fatal to a judge and three others. Miss Davis is accused of buying a gun used in the killings.

The judge also instructed the panel not to take into consideration Mr. Poindexter's moral character in reaching a decision.

2 'Brave Kids' Get Help for Family After Plane Falls in Rugged Area

ORINDA, Calif., April 12 (UPI).—Two young sisters "miraculously" walked away from an Easter weekend plane crash and hiked four hours through dark, rain-soaked, wooded terrain to get help for their parents and two brothers who were pinned in the wreckage.

"There stood those little girls, wet and cold. They were a mess. One had a bad gash on her head," said a rancher who found the children.

Sheriff's deputies yesterday credited the girls, Jennifer, 10 and Kelly, 9, with saving the lives of the rest of their family.

The plane was piloted by James B. Brynner, 34, who was flying his family to Orinda from the southern California community of Ojai for an Easter visit with relatives. The plane crashed in the rugged terrain late Friday.

Rancher Henry Boeger found the little girls on his property early Saturday and notified sheriff's deputies, then got on a horse and rode to the wreckage himself.

It was still pitch dark when Mr. Brynner, his wife, Bretta, and their sons, Mark, 8, and Eric, 7, were removed from the plane and taken to nearby John Muir Hospital for treatment. All were reported in satisfactory condition yesterday.

Mr. Boeger praised the girls for braving the rugged brush-filled land, which is criss-crossed with ravines and gullies.

"They were so serious about helping their family, they didn't let anything else bother them," he said. "They were brave kids."

What a good time...



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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The Left Beyond the Left

The "Guevarist" revolt in Ceylon is an illustration of one of the salient facts in today's revolutionary atmosphere: There is always a left beyond the left. The coalition formed by Mrs. Bandaranaike after her victory last May includes her own radical Freedom party, plus Trotskyites and a Communist. But it has not moved fast enough for the radical young, or the unemployed, who make up one in every seven of the island country's work force. So there is rebellion and repression.

There are specifics in the Ceylonese dilemma, of course, which set it off from the general run of global discontents. The rate of unemployment, especially among recent graduates who find their degrees no passports to work or influence within the establishment, is one of them: the very chancy economic situation of Ceylon, which has forced Mrs. Bandaranaike to put the brakes on change, is another. Nevertheless, the problem of the farther left is constant in most countries—even in China, which passes for the farthest left of all major nations today.

It frequently happens, for example, that nationalism is one inspiration for revolt—in Northern Ireland and Quebec, to cite two current examples. But in both of these movements, as in most nationalist trouble spots, there is one wing which would be satisfied by sovereignty—Sinn Fein, "ourselves alone," as the old Irish party name had it. There is another which wants sovereignty *plus* a more fundamental revolution. Bernadette Devlin represents this point of view in Ulster, just as the Irish Republican Army generally stands for the purely nationalist position. Analogues for both can easily be discerned in Quebec.

If this were simply a matter of debating points, the problem of the continual opening toward the left might be coped with by rational processes. Left and far left could combine for tactical reasons; issues could be thrashed out in more or less parliamentary fashion. But the vulnerability of modern society (not necessarily the modern state) to violence is such as to place a premium on direct action. The farthest left of any revolutionary movement believes it can "radicalize" the whole by killings, kidnappings and bombings. Sometimes it does so; sometimes, as in the case of the Black Panthers in the United States, it falls victim to its own dissensions. In any case, the results are usually unhappy for all concerned, precisely because commitment tends to swallow up rationality, and the revolution becomes revolution for its own sake.

The tags for the farthest left vary from country to country. Frequently they are called "Maoists"—not necessarily because they are directly inspired by Peking, but because the interpretation of Mao's thought outside China is that the chairman stands for perpetual revolution, a kind of existential assertion of personality through revolt. Similarly, the rebel Ceylonese, whatever their genuine grievances, are thought to typify Che Guevara's addiction to the revolutionary act, regardless of purposes or consequences.

Can there be an end to the leftward drift? Is there really an ultimate left, beyond which the revolutionary consciousness cannot go? Well, extremes do meet; the radical Socialist, Mussolini, can become the primordial Fascist. And in Italy, where Moscow-style Communism has become respectable, Maoists and neo-Fascists have joined to attack the Communists. There is even a "Nazi-Maoist" group which superimposes a rifle on the hammer and sickle. The gap between the farthest right and the farthest left is not all that hard to bridge. Both reject common sense as a bourgeois limitation on the aspiring human soul.

Congress and the FBI

The first thing to be said about House Democratic leader Hale Boggs's accusation against the FBI ("I charge categorically that the FBI has had me under surveillance—my personal life") is that no one outside the FBI can say with certainty whether it is true or mistaken. The sincerity of the congressman's conviction in making the charge can be accepted. So can the sincerity of the categorical denials that have come from the Attorney General, the deputy attorney general and the director of the FBI himself. But none of these men can be absolutely sure of what he says.

Microphones are easy to conceal, difficult to discover. If one is discovered, it is unlikely to disclose who put it in the place where it was found. In his distinguished study, "Privacy and Freedom," Prof. Alan Westin of Columbia University tells us: "By 1966 micro-miniaturization had reduced high-quality microphones to match-head size. Any of the tiny mikes presently available can be attached by adhesive to the underside of furniture or by magnetic force to metal objects. They can also be installed inside telephones, intercoms, doorbell units, radios, TVs, water coolers, desk sets, clocks, picture frames, lamps, mattresses, flowerpots, ash trays, cellophane-tape dispensers, bulletin boards, air conditioners, and a hundred other common objects within the room. . . Special equipment is available which activates a tape recorder automatically when voices are heard in the room and shuts it off when conversation ceases; this makes it unnecessary to 'man' a listening post."

What Messrs. Mitchell, Kleindienst and Hoover mean when they say categorically that no member of Congress has ever been tapped, bugged or placed under surveillance by the FBI is merely that these things have never been done with their authorization. But unauthorized eavesdropping by an FBI agent (or by a telephone company employee, a policeman, a private detective or an amateur sleuth reporting to an FBI agent) is not an impossibility. FBI discipline is very strict, to be sure, but there have been breaches of it. Agents, moreover, sometimes do, without authorization what they surmise their principals would not be entirely unhappy to have done.

The one fact that emerges loud and clear from this cacophony of charge and contradiction is the fact that many suspect that people working in one way or another for the FBI have been covertly keeping tabs on them. No one has said it so strongly as Hale Boggs; but others have said it, and more have thought it. That powerful undercurrent of anxiety in Congress is a formidable indictment of the FBI under its present leadership.

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst shows a gross misunderstanding of this anxiety when he proposes a narrow congressional committee investigation of Mr. Boggs's specific charges. Such an investigation is all too likely to prove inconclusive. Mr. Kleindienst came much closer to the real need when he proposed in the course of a CBS television interview Wednesday that investigators "should have fair access in an appropriate congressional investigation to the methods, the procedures and the policies of the FBI, not only now but in the past." Sen. Sam Ervin's constitutional rights subcommittee is the logical body to pursue such an inquiry. It should have been undertaken years and years ago. Not only Congress but also the country has a right to know the reach of the FBI's surveillance, the kinds of information it is compiling in its limitless dossiers, and the extent to which it is invading the privacy of Americans for the sake of protecting them from themselves.

The failure of Congress to undertake such an inquiry long ago is, of itself, a measure of the fear of the FBI felt on Capitol Hill. No federal agency, and least of all a police agency, should be immune from scrutiny and accountability. Congress had better bring the FBI under control, or it will eventually exercise a dangerous degree of control over members of Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Uganda's Problems

The military regime in Uganda has successfully achieved the delicate task of burying Sir Edward Mutesa, the former Kabaka of Uganda, without provoking Buganda hysteria. Gen. Idi Amin is faced with two problems that would not have arisen if Dr. Milton Obote were still in power. Uganda's position in the Organization of African Unity and in the East African community has still to be resolved. Gen. Amin has domestic affairs under control but his government will have to deploy great tact and skill to establish good external relations.

—From the Times (London).

Net Profit

China is challenging the United States to ping-pong [and] one can only be happy about it. In international relations, it is better to make ping than bang and pong than boom.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

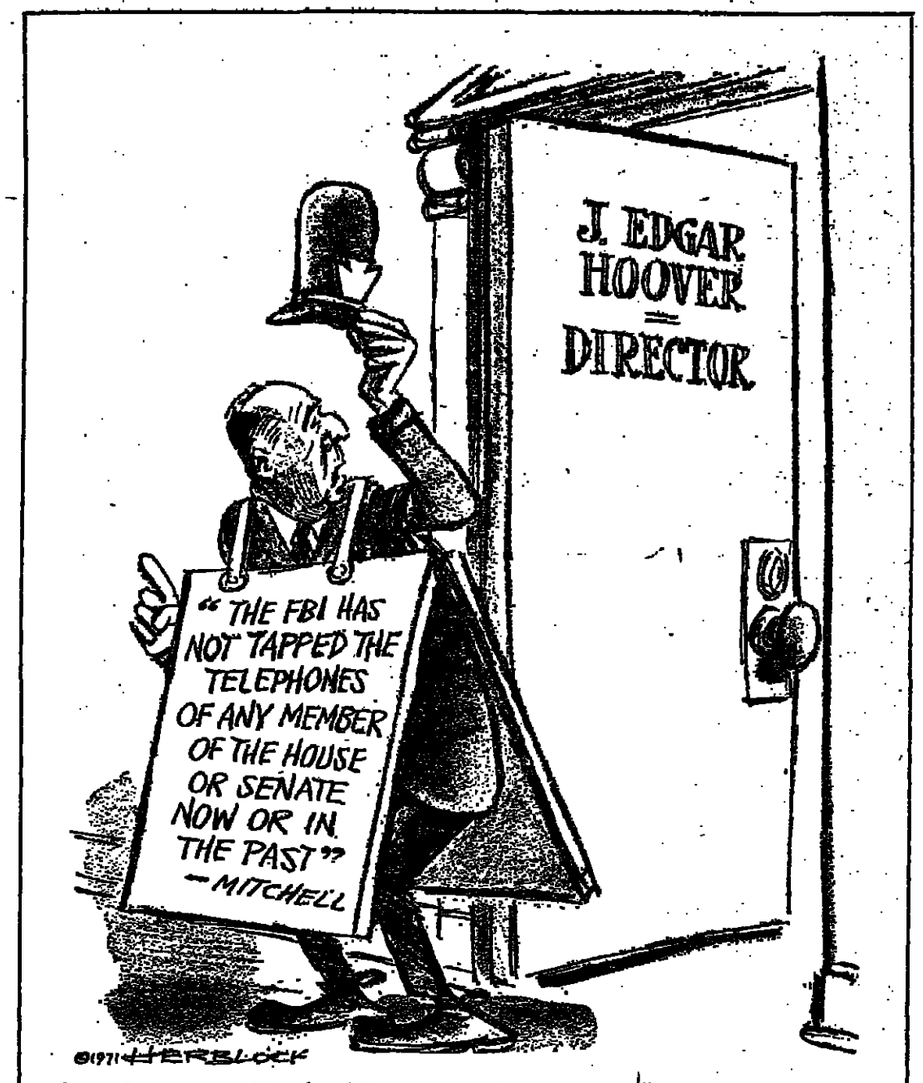
April 13, 1896

PARIS—The important letter from our Madrid correspondent which is published in another column is sufficient evidence that the Cuban difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms between the United States and Spain. This fact is very largely due to the prudence and calmness of the Spanish Conservative leader, Senor Canovas, on the one side, and the determination of President Cleveland not to rush into war at the bidding of jingo Congressmen.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1921

NEW YORK—Mr. J. Stanley Joyce, millionaire lumberman and third husband of Miss Peggy Hopkins has filed an action against his wife, charging her with bigamy, cruelty and misconduct with a dozen notables on both sides of the Atlantic. He also seeks annulment of his marriage and wants restitution of jewels and other gifts lavished by him upon his wife. They were married at Miami in January, 1920, and Mr. Joyce charges that she was already married at the time.



'One Question, Chief—What Do I Say When They Ask Me How Would I Know?'

What Ever Happened to America?

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Bumper-sticker seen in California: "Remember when air was clean and sex was dirty?"

Traveling around America, one's first overwhelming impression is change. So much has happened in the last half-dozen years: Black consciousness, with all its visible signs. The youth revolution, fair target for taunts but an undeniable fact. The ecology movement, evidently more than a fad.

The physical deterioration of cities hits hard. All the newspaper horror stories about New York do not prepare the visitor for the sheer sense of seediness, the filth and broken streets, rundown buildings and empty faces.

Washington, with its old esthetic charm of open vistas, is being sunk by grandiosity. Edward Stone's giant catastrophe, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, has ruined the riverfront. On Pennsylvania Avenue the enormous FBI headquarters is going up, the costliest federal office building yet: an appropriate symbol of official worship.

Contrast Is Sharp

But the wonder of the country is the contrast between official Washington and reality. The President and his city seem frozen in yesterday's attitudes, concerned with vainglory. The country is longing for change—not only in things but in values.

That is the significance of the young. It is easy to laugh at it all, or resent it, but to someone who has been away from America the existence of a separate youth culture is one of the most remarkable facts of life. And it is not limited to the East or the upper middle class. In colleges across the country, and high schools, there is the sense of another nation developing.

Beyond the freakish look, this other America is characterized by different goals. The old acquisitiveness has lost its grip. Some young people still doubtless dream of being the richest in town, but more are determined to find some social purpose in existence, or alternatively just to exist. Ralph Nader is probably right in believing that the real choice in America's future lies there—between following his path of social dedication and turning into a drug-oriented life of unmotivated existence.

Still the Most

America is still *more* of everything: bigger, louder, worst and best. The extremes, the contrast.

Visit the new campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz, a place of incredible beauty. The visitor sees fields and redwood forest, occasionally a library or dormitory in the wilderness, a whole-earth restaurant set up by the students in ecological and nutritional dedication. There can be nothing like the peace and wholeness of this place in the Old World.

Then back into the rented car. On the radio a strident voice is talking about "road love." He is advertising a brand of automobile, or was it gasoline? Then the voice quotes Melvin Laird on how "vicious" the North Vietnamese were in their reaction to the invasion of Laos.

In New York, a mile from East Harlem, a fancy confectioner has a $70 chocolate Easter bunny for sale. In the Princeton Club, a man talks about his 23-year-old daughter teaching in the Bronx: only one child in her class has parents not on welfare, and that child is seriously disturbed.

But the most lasting impression is of people longing to do good, yearning to express their frustrated altruism. For Americans still want to be the most generous people anywhere, the most idealistic.

And here the distinction between generations fades. Sally Giese of Richland Center, Wis., is a student at the University of Wisconsin: She has long blond hair and large, gold-rimmed glasses.

"My parents don't like what the war is doing to the economy," she says, "or to this country. But I have to understand they were brought up a certain way—they can't help it. My father voted for Wallace. But they're upset by the same things we are. If you could only tap that feeling . . ."

Robert Coles, the inspiring Harvard psychiatrist and student of American life, spends much of his time with ordinary families—factory workers, policemen, Middle Americans.

"What I find is frustrated populism and idealism," he says. "They want to know why we don't get out of the war. They long for affirmative leadership, for inspiration. They are tired of negative politicians."

Again and again people say that they wish they as individuals could make a difference. That reiterated doubt makes America a poignant country now.

But the truth is that the individual still does count in America. Public opinion killed the supersonic transport in the United States when it has not been able to express itself in Britain or France or the U.S.S.R. Consumer watchdogs worry American corporations more than any others. Only in the U.S. could a 29-year-old Army captain challenge the country's political leader on a moral issue and make the impact that Capt. Aubrey Daniel has in the Calley case.

Outside the gates of Harvard a sign says "No Bicycle Riding in the Yard." Someone has written underneath: "Everything is being killed, including the grass." One understands, but it is not true.

Party of the Second Part

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The question of who gets to talk on television to the American people is terribly important to the future of competitive politics in this country. It has been revived again by the American Broadcasting Company's decision to give the Democratic party free time to reply to President Nixon's latest Indochina policy address—a decision which Republican National Chairman Bob Dole has protested to the Federal Communications Commission.

Dole's protest is based on the claim that there is no precedent or justification for giving the opposition party equal time to reply to a speech made by the President in his role, not as a party leader or candidate, but as chief of state and head of government.

He may be right as far as precedent goes, but there are at least three reasons to think that ABC's decision ought to set the pattern for the future.

If it became customary for a responsible spokesman for the opposition to be granted time to discuss every presidential address, foreknowledge of that fact would tend to make a President rather careful that his facts and arguments can stand scrutiny.

Advantage to President

Today, the conditions of the national debate are hardly equal for a President and his critics. The President, quite properly, has every opportunity to make the arguments for his policies in the time and manner of his choosing.

His critics get their rebuttal time in brief snippets, through the filter of some reporter's typewriter, camera or tape-recorder.

However well the opposition is covered by the media, it rarely has the chance to present its case in full and in its own words, and Presidents, knowing this, are tempted to employ arguments and rhetoric they would not use in open, equal debate.

If there is reason to believe that institutionalizing the right of reply would call forth the best from a President, it would compel even greater improvement in the performance of the opposition party.

Too often now, the opposition simply sits back in silence hoping to profit from a President's predicaments. Giving the opposition the opportunity to reply to presidential speeches would be tantamount to requiring that it say something substantive on the issues—then, and not with the wisdom of hindsight.

The most neglected area of our political structure is the process of policy-making in the opposition party. Customarily, everyone in the opposition goes his own merry way, with no pretense of presenting a coherent alternative to the incumbent administration.

One reason that no one speaks for the opposition is that there is rarely a time between elections when the opposition must speak. Equal time on television with the President, at regular intervals, would provide the incentive for creating a policy-making process in the opposition party.

Finally, such a custom would serve the public interest by putting issues in the forefront on the political debate. Too many recent campaigns have seen the issues shoved aside by showmanship, slogans and spectacular spending.

Many voters have despaired of using party politics to affect government policies. Expansion of the opposition party's access to television would be a major step toward restoring content to U.S. politics.

Backers of incumbent Presidents—whether Democratic or Republican—almost always want to preserve the President's communications advantage by limiting the opposition's access to television. That is understandable enough.

Some men—like Rogers C. B. Morton, when he was Republican National Chairman—have also seemed sincerely convinced that increasing the opportunities for opposition-party response would demean the presidency and drag the Chief Executive into petty, partisan quarrels on matters of high statecraft.

That fear seems exaggerated. Indeed, an opposition that used every such occasion for a partisan attack on a President, rather than a substantive discussion of the issue, would almost surely risk public condemnation.

Expanding the opposition party's access to television is a step toward responsible politics and a major step, at that—not toward destructive partisanship.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will no' be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Peking's Pakistan Dilemma

Watchful Dragon

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG—The civil war in Pakistan has created difficult and potentially embarrassing diplomatic problems for China.

The crisis confronts China's leaders with a seemingly irreconcilable conflict between practical and ideological goals.

On the one hand, Peking is an ally of President Yahya Khan's military government and has found the alliance of sufficient practical value that it has ignored the non-progressive, non-revolutionary nature of the Pakistan regime.

But China is also the patron of liberation movements throughout the world and cannot suddenly abandon that role and publicly cheer on attempts to stamp out the East Pakistanis' struggle for independence.

China waited until Thursday to inform its people that there was fighting in East Pakistan and then disclosed the news by the unusual device of reprinting Soviet President Podgorny's note to Yahya Khan calling for an end to "bloodshed and repression."

The official New China News Agency also distributed in the same item Yahya Khan's reply to Podgorny, claiming that "the situation in East Pakistan is well under control and normal life is gradually being restored." Yahya's reply criticized India and by implication accused the Soviet Union of seeking to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

The two notes define another dilemma for Peking, which is an apostle of non-intervention and at the same time a foe of "repression."

Stand Not Clear-Cut

Thus the New China News Agency report, issued without comment, does not carry clear guidance as to what the Chinese attitude should be.

The Soviet Union, a primary enemy, is portrayed as interventionist but also has spoken out against the use of military force to crush the East Pakistanis. Pakistan, a friend, is seen asking other nations to leave it alone while it remedies what Yahya called "a situation in which law and order were being steadily eroded."

Further complicating Peking's problem is India and its relations with Pakistan, Russia and Peking.

In recent months there have been signs of a thaw in Indian-Chinese relations, frozen after their border war in 1962. Analysts believe China cautiously seeks, even with its warning, to improve its relationship with New Delhi and therefore is trying to be careful during the Pakistan crisis not to make India a villain.

In addition, the Indian government statements of concern about the Pakistani civil war contain echoes of Peking statements about the fighting in Indochina.

No Chinese would miss the similarity of the Indian government's resolution—pointing out that Pakistan is a neighbor and saying Delhi "cannot remain indifferent" to the often-repeated Chinese statement that Peking "will not stand idly by" when the Indochina war escalates.

Arms From Peking

Like the United States, China has supplied arms to Pakistan and some East Pakistani rebels are now carrying AK-47 rifles captured from government soldiers.

In return for its aid and friendship, China gets two principal benefits from its close ties with Yahya Khan, who visited Peking last November.

Pakistan provides one of China's two major air links with the world. Lacking long-range jets, China has relied on foreign airlines for its delegations' travel abroad. Travel via Pakistan is the only alternative to travel via the Soviet Union.

In addition, China's influence in Pakistan has enabled it to maintain a balance against the Soviet Union, which has developed friendly relations with India. China traditionally has been concerned about having good relations with its neighbors and Pakistan has been a counterweight to the anti-Chinese sentiment in New Delhi remaining from the border war.

Letters

Alsop and Galbraith

The letter by John Kenneth Galbraith (April 3-4) calls for close analysis, since it consists almost entirely of sleight-of-hand. A feat of legerdemain, slick as it may be, should be identified lest it be accepted as truth by the unwary. The impression that Prof. Galbraith apparently seeks to convey is that Joseph Alsop was dead wrong in his assessment of the Laos "incursion" as a victory. But there is not a single word in the Galbraith letter refuting anything Mr. Alsop said. Moreover, there is not a single word of his own on the subject of the recent fighting in Laos. Instead, Prof. Galbraith pulls out of a hat a few inert French defeats—those suffered by Napoleon, Napoleon III and Generals Gamelin and Weygand.

One inference we are apparently supposed to draw is that since Prof. Galbraith can recognize a defeat when he sees one in the history books we can take his word for it that Alsop is wrong about the recent battle in Laos. Another is that the South Vietnamese suffered a defeat on the scale of the French defeats cited.

Mr. Galbraith's letter is particularly offensive to one who remembers the role he played as a trumpeter of enemy victory after the Tet offensive a few years ago. Shortly after the offensive, talking in Boston, Prof. Galbraith predicted a life-expectancy for the South Vietnamese Army and government of about two weeks. A couple of weeks later, speaking in Mexico City, he proclaimed the South Vietnamese Army and government virtually non-existent. Now, more than three years later, he intimates that this "nonexistent" army has been crushed in Laos. If Mr. Galbraith is intent on proposing someone to rewrite French military history, why need he look elsewhere? "Speak for yourself, John!"

K. H. HECHT

Taby, Sweden.

Recount

Herblock's cartoon (IHT, April 5) was not at all convincing. It depicts two gravestones. A figure marked U.S., resembling President Nixon, is concentrating his attention on the small one, on which heavy letters the epitaph read: THE MY LAI MURDERS. This preoccupied man is apparently oblivious of the monumental edifice in back of it and which dwarfs that over 350,000 civilians who were killed in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The picture is pure nonsense. American propaganda, designed to show that we are responsible for the "crimes" committed against the allegedly innocent and helpless Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. It reminded me of the naive youth in New York, when deliberately and out of curiosity I used to look over the Daily Worker to see what the Communists were doing. The cartoons in that paper, I remember, had a remarkable similarity to those of the Herblock nowadays. Of course the New York Daily Worker has been defunct these many years. But there is such a phenomenon as reincarnation in the newspaper world I would hate to think that the IHT is the victim.

STEPHEN MADDICK

Clamart, France.

Apt Comparison

Re the comment by the Chicago Daily News in the Herald Tribune Express (IHT Opinion, March 31) that Americans should strive to emulate the performance of the Concorde—don't we? We're fast, loud and prone to polluting.

AL HIRT

Hollywood.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 225-36-00. Telex 21.090. Le Directeur de la Publication: Walter N. Thayer. Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald Paris. Composition: Walter N. Thayer.

هكذا من الاصل

Dragon

...escaze

...orth Korea ...ffers South ...lks on Unity

...es Plan to Form ...gle Government

...NG KONG, April 12 (Reu...—North Korea today form...proposed that representatives ...olitical parties and public ...izations of North and South ...e meet in the truce village ...ammunjom or in a third ...ry to discuss unification, North Korean Central News ...cy reported.

...e proposal was contained in ...port presented by North ...an Foreign Minister Ho Tan ...e fifth session of the fourth ...eme People's Assembly ...h opened in Pyongyang to... the agency said.

...Ho acknowledged recent ...Korean demands by some ...cal figures for an exchange ...rnalists or sports figures in ...e to ease tension, and put ... the following eight-point ...ful unification program."

Withdrawal of United States ...s from South Korea.

...Reduction of the armed ...s in North and South Korea ...0,000 or less each after the ...drawal of U.S. troops.

...Abolition of all treaties and ...ments signed by South ...a with foreign countries.

...Establishment of a unified ...al government by holding ...al elections in the North ...South independently.

...Complete freedom of political ...ity for all the political par... public organizations and ...idual persons in North and ...h Korea for the elections and ...se of all political detainees ...nditionally.

...Establishment of a con...ation of North and South ...a as a transitional step, ...e leaving the present differ... social systems in the North ...South intact if need be, prior ...mplete unification.

...Development of trade and ...omic cooperation between the ...th and South.

...Holding of a consultative ...ting of North and South ...ea attended by all political ...ies and public organizations ...egotiate the above-mentioned ...gram.

...Arms Fr...

...s from South Korea.

...Reduction of the armed ...s in North and South Korea ...0,000 or less each after the ...drawal of U.S. troops.

...Abolition of all treaties and ...ments signed by South ...a with foreign countries.

...Establishment of a unified ...al government by holding ...al elections in the North ...South independently.

...Complete freedom of political ...ity for all the political par... public organizations and ...idual persons in North and ...h Korea for the elections and ...se of all political detainees ...nditionally.

...Establishment of a con...ation of North and South ...a as a transitional step, ...e leaving the present differ... social systems in the North ...South intact if need be, prior ...mplete unification.

...Development of trade and ...omic cooperation between the ...th and South.

...Holding of a consultative ...ting of North and South ...ea attended by all political ...ies and public organizations ...egotiate the above-mentioned ...gram.

Tourists Die ... Avalanches ... Austrian Alps

...IENNA, April 12 (AP).—More ...n a dozen snowslides in Aus...'s mountain areas have killed ...least nine persons in the last ...days. Many other persons ...rescued and rushed to ...itals after being struck by ...anches started by high ...peratures and warm winds.

...ree avalanches occurred in ...ria's western Vorarlberg ...ince today. Police reported ...West German women killed ...a slide that piled up snow ...et high on a road between ...towns of Warth and Hoch...ibach.

...ree tourists were buried by ...valanche near the resort of ...s in the Arlberg area. They ...aged to escape unhurt. One ...was dug out of a slide by ...bers of a skiing school at ...y Lech.

...ller in the weekend, four ...chmen, two Austrians and a ...German schoolgirl, died ...masses of snow in the ...rg, Tyrol and Styria ...ces.

...urists Halted ... Etna's Slopes

...TANIA, Sicily, April 12 ...—Thousands of Easter ...ts tried unsuccessfully to... get a close look at Eu...'s tallest volcano, now in the ...day of eruption.

...ce kept the crowd back at ...l which scientists said was ...as Mount Etna continued ...w out great jets and clouds ...ncandescent rock, steam, ...and glowing sand.

...orities decided to act ...they noticed that hundreds ...itors were climbing toward ...p of the 10,902-foot volcano

...shington Post ...s Merit Award

...HINGTON, April 12 (WP). ...a Delta Chi, the profes... journalistic society, has ...ced that its general re... award is being presented ...e Washington Post for po... coverage of the 1970 elec...

...award said the "political ...ing of the staff of The ...ington Post was notable for ...enterprise, balance and ...ltful interpretation."

...dded: "Especially significant ...series written by David S. ... and Haynes Johnson ...clearly, completely and, as ...ction results showed, quite ...ely profiled the concerns ...ttitudes of the American

...ter Honored

...HINGTON, April 12 (NYT). ...lwin Hill of The New York ... was presented today with ...homas L. Stokes Award for ...porting of environmental ...n 1970. The $1,000 award ...memory of Mr. Stokes, a ...ist who died in 1958. Mr. ...as the first to disclose the ...of Mercury pollution last



Associated Press.

Inmates standing on the roof of the century-old "new" prison in Turin during riot.

500 Turin Prisoners Riot, Hold 6 Guards

TURIN, April 12 (AP).—Some 500 prisoners went on a rampage today at Turin's century-old "new" prison, burning beds, brandishing clubs and iron bars and shouting for reforms. Police sources said the rioters took six guards hostage.

More than 1,000 policemen ringed the prison with reinforcements on the way. Tear gas mixed with smoke from burning beds and other fires, causing four prisoners to suffer from smoke inhalation.

Firemen managed to put out most of the fires. Operations proceeded in the dark since prison authorities cut off the electricity.

The riot began when 150 prisoners refused to re-enter their cells after an outdoor recreation *period. They freed the others.*

Guards fired shots over the rioters' heads and filled the recreation yard with tear gas, driving the prisoners back into cell blocks. Some climbed on ledges and rooftops.

The prisoners control the buildings and are reported to have devastated them—smashing, burning and even making holes in the walls.

Today's riot came two years to the day after the last riot here. Then 900 prisoners revolted against their guards and news of the Turin riot touched off pris*on disorders in Milan, Genoa* and other cities.

Those riots lasted three days and left the Turin and Milan prisons wrecked beyond use. Two thousands prisoners from those institutions were transferred to other jails.

There are about 1,000 prisoners in the "new" prison now.

Peron May Again Be Key To an Argentine Election

BUENOS AIRES, April 12 (AP). —Juan Peron, 75 and long in exile, remains a hero to the Argentine working man, and once again he appears to be a key to the nation's political life as the people discuss the elections that the military government is promising.

Two weeks ago President Alejandro A. Lanusse, who also is commander in chief of the army, lifted a ban on political parties. He also promised never to ban them again and said general elections will be held in 1973 or 1974. These would be the first elections in ten years.

The military has been governing since 1966. The officers have declared repeatedly that their "Argentine revolution" would straighten out the mess made by elected politicians. Now Gen. Lanusse, the third general to be president since 1966, has admitted that the armed forces have been no more successful than the politicians in solving Argentina's economic problems and its political stalemate.

Virtually everyone acknowledges that Mr. Peron and his followers would win any election easily if allowed to participate.

The new call for elections, however, has not included an invitation to Mr. Peron to return from his exile in Madrid. Most of the military hate Mr. Peron. Gen. Lanusse spent four years in jail while Mr. Peron was president, 1946-55.

Unless the military issued a pardon, Mr. Peron, if he returned, would step off the plane and go straight to jail. Pending against him are a criminal charge involving a teen-age girl and a court-martial on a charge of being a "traitor to the fatherland."

Mr. Peron was an army colonel when he became president. He has not passed judgment on the new turn of events. His Justicialista party is among the newly legalized political organizations, and his personal representative in Buenos Aires, Jorge D. Paladino, initially praised Gen. Lanusse's appointment of a civilian politician, Arturo Mor Roig, as interior minister.

But last week Mr. Paladino broke an appointment to discuss with Mr. Mor Roig the scheduled election campaign. He said he needed instructions from Mr. Peron.

May Ask to Return

Informed sources have suggested that Mr. Peron might stipulate his return to Argentina as a basic condition for Peronist endorsement of the general elections. If he does, the military and the politicians will be about where they were 15 years ago, at the start of their endless attempts to install a government popular with both public and armed forces.

The "Peron problem" has been the stumbling block for eight governments which have ruled this nation of 24 million since Mr. Peron's fall in 1955. The eight military coups in this 15-year period have been motivated, directly or indirectly, by the military's fear that Mr. Peron might return or that Peronists would take over the government.

Through the creation of powerful labor unions, through wage increases, guaranteed vacations, a 40-hour work week and similar measures, Mr. Peron gained immense support.

Country Bankrupted

Government leaders since 1955 have argued that Mr. Peron bankrupted the country and that economic development is possible only if labor "tightens its belt." Yet in every election since 1955 Peronism has proven the best vote-getter, even when Mr. Peron's party was stricken from the ballot.

President Arturo Frondizi, who legalized Peronism in 1958, was toppled in 1962 after Mr. Peron's followers won elections for provincial governors. The first order of the military men who toppled Mr. Frondizi banned Mr. Peron's party.

Mr. Peron struck back from Madrid by ordering a "twist to the left." Peronists reached an agreement for joint action with the Communist party and other Marxist groups. The military then feared that clandestine Peronism might drive the masses toward Castroism.

This strengthened a moderate military trend led by Gen. Juan Carlos Ongania, who headed a successful rebellion in September, 1962, aimed at legalizing Peronism.

1963 Elections

Nevertheless, the military worried that the general elections of 1963 might lead to Mr. Peron's return. His followers were allowed to take part in the elections only as members of a huge political front. When Peronism rejected the conditions, it was forbidden to take part in the elections. That opened the way for the weak and unstable minority government of President Arturo Illia. The military overthrew him in 1966.

Gen. Ongania became president then. He chose to ban all political parties, close the congress, and build a "corporate" political system modeled on Mussolini's Italy. The experiment ended with nationwide violence in 1969-70, which apparently convinced the generals they were on the wrong track.

There are signs that Gen. Lanusse's government is inclined to repeat the experience of 1963, by inducing Peronism to form part of a political front. Last year Peronists agreed with the People's Radical party of former President Illia and four other parties for joint action leading to elections.



Keystone.

Marcel Gromaire

Gromaire, 78, Dies; Designer Of Tapestries

PARIS, April 12 (AP).—Marcel Gromaire, 78, noted French painter and tapestry designer, died in a hospital here last night after a long illness.

A member of the Salon des Indépendants since 1911, Mr. Gromaire won a Carnegie International Award in 1952, the Guggenheim Prize for France in 1956 and the French National Grand Prix for the Arts in 1959.

He was one of the leaders of a revival in French tapestry work and his paintings and tapestries were acquired by museums throughout France and other European countries, particularly Scandinavia.

Boris Lauer-Leonardi

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT). —Boris Lauer-Leonardi, 65, who fled from Russia during the 1917 Revolution and became an editor and publisher, died at Memorial Hospital Saturday night. He lived in Lakeville, Conn.

Mr. Lauer-Leonardi was head of the Poseidon Publishing Co. in New York. For 23 years, from 1942 to 1964, he was editor of the Rudder, America's oldest boating magazine.

Mr. Lauer-Leonardi was born in Moscow. He escaped penniless with his widowed mother when the revolution began. Years of wandering took him to Vladivostok, Italy, Germany, where he attended college, Finland, on whose lakes he learned to sail, Mexico and finally, the United States in 1924.

Mr. Lauer-Leonardi started with the Rudder in 1941 as assistant editor and became editor the following year. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club.

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Drought and Dust Storms Plague Texas

By Martin Waldron

ABILENE, Texas, April 12 (NYT).—The worst drought and dust conditions in Texas in 15 years are reminding people here of the early 1930s, when dust storms drove many Texans and Oklahomans from the land.

In much of Texas there has been no appreciable rain for seven months. Normal spring rains are three or four inches in southwest Texas and 12 to 14 inches in east Texas.

This weekend in west Texas much of the air was filled with drifting dust, not enough to hamper visibility but enough to coat an automobile overnight. Huge tumbleweeds, some four feet across, blew across the land.

The lack of rain has made much of the land particularly vulnerable to the wind, especially in west and central Texas. There have been 23 dust storms in west Texas since Jan 1. Four of them covered hundreds of miles.

The drought has caused agricultural officials to write off most of the $100 million Texas wheat crop. The moisture needed to make the wheat seeds germinate and flourish has not been sufficient.

Cattle also are suffering and many of them are being rushed to market without being fattened.

'Extreme Dryness'

Gerald L. Barger, of the statistical data section of the National Weather Service in Washington, said "extreme dryness" extends from the Texas-Oklahoma border at Vernon to Laredo, on the Texas-Mexico border.

Mr. Barger said droughts are rated on a scale from zero to minus four, which is the most severe.

"There is a minus-three drought over much of central and west Texas and some minus-four," reported Mr. Barger.

The areas around Vernon, a cotton and grain center, and around San Antonio, mostly cattle country, are in the grip of minus-four droughts, he said.

Most of west Texas seems to be taking the drought in stride.

At Abilene this weekend a bread company sponsored an Easter-egg hunt for children, but the youngsters were able to scoop up the eggs in just a matter of minutes because there were no clumps of grass in which to hide them.

But there is apprehension that the drought may rival that of 1956, when many ranchers went broke trying to hold onto their herds of cattle. There are even comparisons to the early 1930s, when winds stripped away thousands of miles of topsoil.

Drinking Water Short

The biggest problem caused by the drought in populous east Texas has been a shortage of drinking water. The city of Houston said that its principal reservoir has only 108 days of water supply left.

The drinking water in central and west Texas also is rapidly *being depleted. Big Spring, at the* lower end of the Great Plains, is spending $7 million on an emergency basis to drill wells because its catch basin reservoirs are going dry.

Many west Texas rivers are dry for the first time in years.

The director of the United States Agricultural Extension Station at Big Spring said the dust storms and the dry weather this year may just be the beginning.

Based on past experience, the weather in west Texas may be dry for another five years, said D. W. Fryrear.

Mr. Fryrear, whose office does research in wind erosion, predicted that 1971 will have 55 days of blowing dust.

The 23 days of blowing dust so far have included four days similar to the 1930 dust storms. A dust storm on Jan. 6 blew dirt and sand halfway across the state. On Feb. 11, west winds carried dust from west Texas to Texarkana, 600 miles away.

With many ranchers running out of both feed and water, Gov. Preston Smith last Friday declared 60 Texas counties to be disaster areas and asked President Nixon to provide $5 million for low-cost loans to keep sheep and cattle fed.

2d Brief Outburst of Violence Marks Taut Ulster Weekend

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, April 12 (UPI).—Roman Catholic youths stoned police here today in another brief burst of violence during this troubled province's Easter weekend marches.

About 100 youths left a parade through this ancient spiritual capital of Ireland to mass in a street of a Catholic neighborhood. Waving a flag of the Irish Republic, they chanted slogans demanding the union of the British-ruled six counties with the republic's 26.

Police moved to disperse them and were met by a hail of stones, but no one was hurt, authorities said.

It was the second outbreak of violence this weekend.

British troops firing rubber bullets clashed with youths who *threw stones and iron pipe from* behind a hijacked bus after parades yesterday in Londonderry. Ten soldiers were injured.

Today's incident in Armagh followed a Catholic march behind bands of pipers, brass and accordions.

Armagh, about 40 miles southwest of Belfast and the residence of both the Catholic and Protestant primates of Ireland, is populated about half and half by the two religions.

When the Catholics' parade reached police lines, the bands struck up "The Wearing of the Green." Onlookers cheered and shouted "Up the republic!"

The marchers moved on to the local cemetery to lay a cross-shaped wreath of daffodils in honor of those killed in Dublin's 1916 Easter uprising. The rising led to Ireland's independence *from Britain in 1921.*

Soldiers in Reserve

Tucked away out of sight behind the police were 600 riot-equipped British soldiers, standing by armored cars. An army helicopter chattered overhead, advising ground troops of the parade's progress.

In Belfast, an army spokesman said of the potentially explosive weekend in the province: "We hope the worst moments are behind us and we are now over the hump."

Nearly 10,000 troops, 4,000 police and 3,000 reserve members were on maximum alert throughout the province to prevent violence between the Protestants and the minority Catholics.

2 Arab Meetings In Cairo Delayed, To Resume Today

CAIRO, April 12 (UPI).—Delegates from eight Arab countries and the top leaders of the so-called Tripoli Charter nations postponed their scheduled meetings tonight until tomorrow, Cairo Radio said.

The radio said the meeting of the representatives of Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Yemen and South Yemen, will be held at noon tomorrow to discuss a final communiqué and recommendations on the Jordanian situation.

The eight diplomats started their closed sessions in Cairo on Saturday. The communiqué and recommendations were drawn up by a three-nation committee from Egypt, Syria and Kuwait early today.

The four-nation summit conference was initially due to open at 11:00 a.m. today but the late arrival of the heads of state caused a temporary postponement.

Iraq Denies Reports Of Jews Being Held

BAGHDAD, April 12 (Reuters). —An official Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman here today denied reports, which he said were circulated by international Zionism, that several Iraqi Jews arrested recently would be executed.

He added that no Jews were being held at present.

The spokesman told the official Iraq News Agency that the Iraqi authorities had recently detained, then released 16 Iraqi Jews for questioning "because of their violation of laws and regulations applying to all Iraqi nationals and their attempt to leave the country illegally."

Went Home Hippety-Hop

CANTON, Ohio, April 12 (UPI). —Florist John Zantopolos decided it would be a great gag to put on an Easter bunny suit to deliver Easter flowers. Wearing his rabbit suit to come home, he was attacked by five dogs and bitten on the legs. He was treated at a local hospital.

Powell Retiring At Harlem Church

NEW YORK, April 12 (Reuters).—The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell has announced he is retiring after 34 years as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Announcing his decision to a stunned congregation yesterday, Mr. Powell, 62, said he would make Bimini in the Bahamas his permanent home.

Mr. Powell represented Harlem in the House of Representatives for 24 years but his political career ended last year with his defeat in a Democratic primary election.

He was excluded from Congress in 1967 for alleged improper use of government funds but got his seat back a year later when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Congress did not have the power to remove him.

Ransom Paid in Sicily

TRAPANI, Sicily, April 12 (Reuters).—Bandits yesterday released Antanino Caruso, the son of one of Sicily's wealthiest businessmen, after receiving a ransom reported at more than 500 million lire ($800,000).

Voters Reject Sato's Slate in Tokyo, Osaka

TOKYO, April 12 (UPI).—Ryokichi Minobe was re-elected as governor of Tokyo today. He defeated by a 2-to-1 margin Akira Hatano, the candidate picked by conservative Premier Eisaku Sato.

Mr. Minobe, a self-proclaimed "Marxist," received more than 3.5 million votes, the highest number ever given to a public figure in Japan. Mr. Sato, who campaigned to oust Mr. Minobe, was not elected directly by the people, but became premier when members of the Liberal Democratic party voted him party chief.

The premier also suffered a setback in Osaka, the country's second largest city, where another leftist, Ryochi Kuroda, ousted the Liberal Democrat incumbent, Gisen Sato, who had *served as Osaka mayor for 12* years.

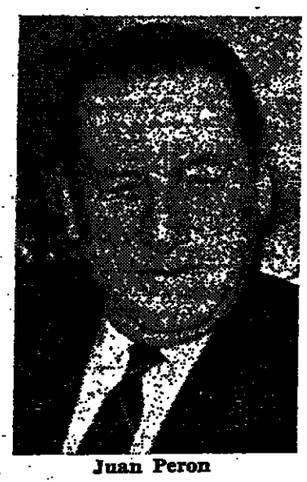
Elsewhere, however, Mr. Sato's party generally consolidated its strong hold on Japanese politics. Sixteen of the 18 prefectural governorships were won by the ruling party.

South African Office In N.Y. City Bombed

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP).—An explosion believed caused by a pipe bomb ripped through an office of the South African Consulate-General shortly before noon today.

The explosion tore apart the outer wall of the 14th-floor office, an elevator, part of the ceiling and the furnishings of other offices on adjacent floors.

No injuries were reported. A warning phone call to the press preceded the explosion.



Juan Peron

2 Arrested in Italy With Stolen Painting

MANTUA, Italy, April 12 (AP). —Police have recovered a stolen 15th-century painting valued at about $250,000. Two residents of the Venice suburb of Mestre have been arrested and charged with possessing stolen art.

The painting, an altarpiece depicting the Virgin Mary and Child, by Gian Battista Cima of Conegliano, had been taken from a church in Padua on April 3. Police found it hidden under the seat of a small car they stopped yesterday near the Mantua soccer stadium. Two men in the car were arrested. They are Pier Luigi Montecchio, 21, and Maurizio Chiarion, 22.

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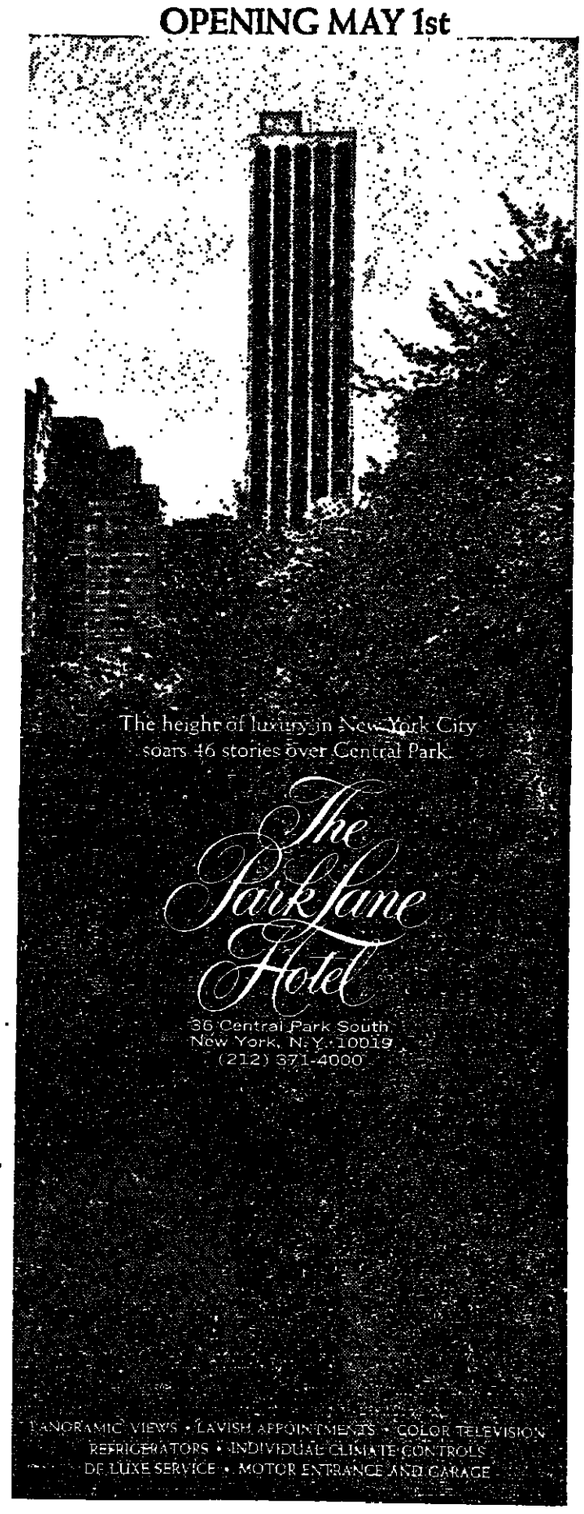
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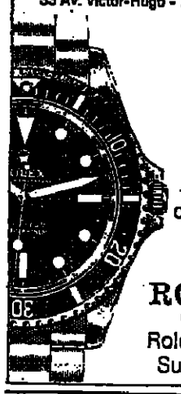
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MUSIC

Made To Measure For Films

By Henry Pleasants



Darius Milhaud, left, and Aaron Copland, wrote music for the movies in the '30s and '40s, during what Andre Previn considered a golden age.

LONDON, April 12.—Andre Previn told a lot of good stories in the course of his program on film music in the BBC-TV Omnibus series, last night, including the one where the composer asks the producer: "Do you want it good, or do you want it Thursday?"

He missed, however, a story that tells even more about the hazards and harassments of writing music for pictures: A Hollywood definition of an optimist is a film composer who writes his scores in ink.

It was a fascinating program, and one which may have come as a revelation to the millions who must think of music in the movies as something that comes ready-made from the sound track. Some of it, goodness knows, sounds that way, including, to my ears, much of the film music that Previn likes best.

Golden Age

He spoke of the '30s and '40s as the golden age of film composing, and among those he singled out for special mention were Sir William Walton, Aaron Copland, Darius Milhaud, Arthur Honegger, Erich Korngold and Serge Prokofiev, all of whose film music suggests, for me, a rewrite of their concert music—or somebody else's. Or maybe it's vice versa. I prefer the jazz-flavored scores of the late '50s and '60s, the work of such composers as Henry Mancini, Quincy Jones, Johnny Mandel, Lalo Schiffrin and Dave Grusin, about whom Previn had absolutely nothing to say.

But whether rewrite or not, film music is made to measure by a composer, and it's played under the supervision of a conductor, often the composer himself, by professional musicians in a recording studio. It's essential to a picture, and it can make a picture, as was the case with "The Third Man" and "A Man and a Woman."

A lot of work goes into it, as Previn, who has scored many pictures, made clear, and a lot of headaches and heartaches. The final irony is that, while those involved are well paid for their sweat and tears, little attention is paid to the music, either by film or music critics, which may, of course, be the composer's ultimate blessing.

Previn was good on the early history of film music and offered, in his own fluent and facile manner, a demonstration of a pianist in a suburban movie house in the days of silents, improvising according to what was flashing on the screen. He had been fired from a Los Angeles theater, he told us, when he overlooked a change of scene from the roaring '20s to biblical times in D.W. Griffith's "Intolerance" and continued with "Tiger Rag" into a picture of the Crucifixion.

We were spared the familiar shots of Al Jolson making the breakthrough for sound with "The Jazz Singer," and were offered, instead, George Jessel singing "Mother's Eyes." This was even more appalling, but at least a change. And it was a pleasure to hear Previn giving credit to Mickey Mouse cartoons as an experimental haven for the recognition and analysis of film composing problems and for the working out of their solution.

Practical examples of contemporary procedures were drawn from the forthcoming "See No Evil," which stars Previn's wife, Mia Farrow, and for which he is composing the score. This was good inside stuff, with the London Symphony Orchestra playing a bit of the score against the moving picture on a studio screen.

Too much may have been made of the recording studio setting. It was important to establish the fact that sound tracks originate in a studio; but, that done, one would have preferred a greater variety of music and a greater variety of picture. Movie shots of a symphony orchestra in action are tiresome and redundant, whether in concert or in studio, whether in shirtsleeves or in soup and fish.

A New Assessment of the Status of U.S. Women

'These are social changes of the first magnitude. Women in the '70s are rapidly moving toward full equality,' says the director of the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The American woman is now considerably more likely to attend college, to work, to live alone, to marry late, to be divorced or separated, and to outlive her husband than she was at the start of the 1960s.

These are among the findings of a New York Times assessment of the status of women, based on new data from the 1970 census, government surveys and reports and interviews with Census Bureau analysts.

Some of the changes continue trends dating back four and five decades. Others suggest new trends. Taken together, "these are social changes of the first magnitude," said George Hay Brown, director of the Census Bureau. "Women in the '70s are rapidly moving toward full equality."

The changes in employment and education among women are among the most dramatic.

Of the 13.8 million new jobs that developed in the '60s, women took 8.4 million, nearly two-thirds. As a result, by 1970, more than 43 percent of all adult women were in the labor force.

Trend Quickened

This represented the quickening of a trend dating back to 1920. It compared with 37 percent in 1960, with 34 percent in 1950 and 23 percent in 1920.

The proportion of married women in the work force rose even faster, from a quarter to a third during the 60s. This is largely accounted for by growing numbers of women between 35 and 45 who return to work after their children start growing up.

Still faster gains were recorded in education. The number of white women with at least four years of high school climbed from 65 to 80 percent. Among black women, the figure went from 40 to 61 percent. And women with some college education rose 180 percent, compared with 100 percent for men.

Other aspects of significant change include the following:

● The ratio of men to women dropped to its lowest point in the century. There now are 104 million women and fewer than 99 million men—94.8 men for every 100 women.

● These changes are explained by a lengthening of the longevity gap. According to the most recent figures, census analysts say, women live about seven years longer than men. In 1920, they lived about one year longer.

● The proportion of adult women living alone or with unrelated roommates jumped 50 percent to 7.6 million, about 1/10 of all adult women. Women over 65, 4 million of whom now live independently, accounted for most of the increase. But women aged 20 to 34 in this category increased at the fastest rate, jumping 109 percent to 800,000.

● Some of the increase in employment and independent residence is accounted for by a rise in the proportion of women who are divorced or separated. In 1960, both categories totaled about 7 percent of all married women. In 1970, the figure approached 10 percent.

● About 95 percent of all women still eventually marry, but at a later age. After remaining stable for 20 years, the median age at marriage has climbed half a year during the '60s to 20.8 years for women and 23.2 for men.

Analysts offer several explanations for such changes. In the employment area, they cite the high demand for labor in the '60s and the changing nature of the occupational structure.

"The percentage of heavy muscle jobs—farmers, steel puddlers—is going down. We are moving from a muscle economy to a machine and service economy," said Census Director Brown. "Opportunities are increasing."

This increase, analysts believe, has coincided with two other factors—an increase in the number of low-income wives who work because of a need for money, and an increase in the number of wives at all income levels who work because of a need for achievement.

Professional Group

Census experts cite changes among high-income level women as strongly suggestive of the latter two factors, since such women are much less likely to work because of economic need.

For example, in 1960, among the wives of professional men, only 30 percent worked. By 1970, the figure had risen to 41 percent.

Another employment factor cited by experts is the increased availability of child care and labor-saving products, like convenience foods and extensive home appliances, which help loosen the wife's apron strings.

The kinds of jobs taken by women have changed significantly. Three of every four clerical workers are now women, compared with one out of two in 1940. Women now comprise 61 percent of all service workers, compared with 38 percent in 1940.

The proportion of professional and technical workers who are women has declined slightly, however, during the same period, from 42 to 40 percent.

As of 1969, women earned less than men working in the same occupational categories, ranging from 43 percent of the male average salary in sales to 72 percent in teaching.

But analysts say most statistical evidence does not validly demonstrate discrimination against women. In the view of Elizabeth Waldman, a Department of Labor authority: "They may have to [illegible] convenience of location or [illegible] bility of hours above earnings. Married women may not be in a position to accept jobs with full-time pay or to accept a promotion to a job with heavier responsibilities."

£20,000 to Help U.K. National Debt

BOURNEMOUTH, England, April 12 (AP).—Miss Marion Jesson bequeathed £20,000 to Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber toward "repayment of the national debt." She left her family £16,000. A close friend said Miss Jesson's will, published Friday, "was definitely a big surprise to the family." Britain's national debt exceeded £33.4 billion.

Dining Out in Paris

A Poitevin Accent in the Latin Quarter

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, April 12.—The Latin Quarter, particularly around the lower reaches of the Boulevard Saint-Michel, has many things to recommend it to tourists and Parisians alike. But food, generally speaking, is not among them.

The reason is simple: many establishments in the area cater to students and most students do not have much money to spend on food.

But there are restaurants well worth a try, among them the Relais de Poitiers.

The proprietor, Georges Zorzetto, is a Parisian of Italian descent who has set out to specialize in Poitevin cooking after many years working in other restaurants.

His *rillettes* are excellent and he doesn't even charge for them. While you are waiting for your order to cook, a small pot appears for you to spread on bread and nibble at with your apéritif.

Mouclade charentaise is a creamier version of *moules marinière*. The sauce is thickened with cream and béchamel made with fish stock. *Lumas* (snails, in Poitevin dialect) *au cognac* is another interesting dish, but to my mind has too pronounced a taste of brandy.

Mr. Zorzetto is most proud of his *canard farci à la poiterine*. The stuffing is made with duck liver, chopped pork and veal and cognac, and goes into the bird a day in advance so that the taste will thoroughly permeate the flesh.

Tiny Onions

The next day the duck is braised in the oven and tiny onions, bacon cubes, sausage and blood sausage are added for the final few minutes of cooking. It is served with peas cooked with bacon.

Two other specialties are *rognons de veau sautés Marigny-Brisay* and *fricassée de poulet à la poiterine*. The veal kidneys are sautéed and served in a sauce of the reduced red wine that gives its name to the dish, shallots, garlic, thyme and bay leaf, thickened with stock and butter. At the end, lightly browned baby onions, bacon and mushrooms are added.

The chicken is sautéed with a *mirepoix* and, after the pan has been deglazed with white wine and stock, the cooking is finished with tomatoes, onions and bacon.

The cheese platter is very good and includes some of the goat cheeses, such as *chabichou*, produced in Poitou. The wines are both few and very uneven in quality. While the Sancerre and Chinon are uninteresting, the Bourgueil is good and the Beaujolais-Villages is superbly fruity.

Le Relais de Poitiers, 4 Rue Hautefeuille, Paris-6e. Telephone: 033-26-64. Closed Sundays, Saturdays at noon and in August. 25 to 30 francs, including wine and service.

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PARIS ART GALLERIES



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(8) Gal. C. 31, CASSE, 16 R. Payée, 272-43-14, CONTEMPORARY ENGRAVINGS

(2) Galerie EDIANCEL DAVID
14 Avenue Matignon (8e).
CONTEMPORARY MASTERS

(12) Gal. DEPAS, 21 R. Miromesnil. Post-Impressionists. Contemp. Masters.

(30) GALERIE 18, 18 r. Miromesnil. 265-14-98. Impressionists & Contemp. Masters.

(36) GALERIE RENE DROUET
104 Fbg. St.-Honoré, 8e - ELY. 02-37
CONTEMPORARY MASTERS.

(38) **GALERIE DE FRANCE**
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ALECHINSKY, March 24-May 22.

(3) **WALLY F FINDLAY**
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DALI — Art-in-Jewels.
For the benefit of Les Petits Lits Blancs.
April 23-May 22.

(34) YVES JAUBERT
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Lauvray (1870-1930) Dauchot, Grau Sala, M. Luka, Daubin, Blausat, etc.

(11) **Galerie Knoedler & Cie**
35bis Faubourg St.-Honoré - 225-39-75.
Original Contemporary Prints.

(35) GALERIE L. 35, 35 R. de la Pompe 870-21-36 Contemporary Group. April.

(13) GALERIE DE PARIS
14 Pl. François-1er (8e) - ELY. 82-20
BOISSONNET. Until April 24.

RIGHT BANK

(5) GALERIE DENISE RENE
EIGHT BANK, 124 Rue La Boetie-8e. 359-93-17: L'ACIER, sculpture and reliefs, April.

(4) GALERIE RIVE DROITE
3 Rue Duras (8e) - 265-33-45
MATHIEU, until April 11

(14) **GALERIE URBAN**
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THE PLEASURE OF ENGRAVINGS.

LEFT BANK

(24) J. BUCHER, 53 r. de Seine. 326-22-32
DUBUFFET, TOBEY, NEVELSON, BISSIERE, JORN, VIEIRA DA SILVA.

(29) CENTRE D'ART INTERNATIONAL
99 Bld Raspail - 6e - 548-58-42
Nadia Léger "First Evolution", unt. Apr. 30

(20) **LA DEMEURE**
6 Pl. Saint-Sulpice (6e) 326-02-74
Jean DIEUZAIDE, The Photographer & Homage to FOX TALBOT (1800-1877). March 23-April 18.

(27) Galerie Paul FACCHETTI
17 Rue de Lille-7e - LIT. 71-69
PAINTERS FROM THE GALLERY.

(26) **GALERIE FRAMOND**
3 R. des Saints-Pères (6e). Tel.: 548-30-60.
PAINTERS FROM THE GALLERY.

(33) LIA GRAMBIHLER, 14 R. Dumat-3e. 633-18-83, 2 to 10 p.m.: Modern Sculpture.

LEFT BANK

(21) L.A GRAVURE, 41 R. de Seine (courtyard). 326-05-44 Original modern engravings.

(25) LA RUNE, 170 Bld. Saint-Germain. 548-38-35 Open every day till midnight. Original modern lithos & engravings.

(9) GALERIE LAMBERT
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YOUNG INTERNATIONAL PAINTERS.

(39) MONA LISA, 32 R. de Varenne-7e. 548-17-25 MODERN ART. NAIVE ART. Yugoslavian Naive Painters until Apr. 30

(31) TAPESTRIES—Le MUR du NOMADE
26 Rue Bonaparte — 633-62-60.
Weaving on premises AUBUSSON.
4 & 9 Bld. de Waterloo, Brussels.

(6) Gal. LA FOCHADE, 157 Bd St.-Germain-6e 548-00-14. Contemporary Engrav.

(28) PROSCENIUM, 33 Rue de Seine. 033-92-91. THEATER DESIGN.

(18) GALERIE DENISE RENE
Left Bank, 196 Bd. St.-Germain, 222-77-37: MORELLET.
Œuvres graphiques. Multiples

(16) Gal RIVE GAUCHE, B. A. AUGUSTINCI ALLAN SCHMIDT, COLLAGES
Until April 14
44 R de Fleurus (6e) — 548-94-91.

(17) GALERIE DAETHEA SPEYER
6 Rue Jacques-Callot (6e) 033-73-41.

(26) Gal. STADLER, 51 Rue de Seine 326-91-10. — MODERN PAINTINGS.

(23) GALERIE 3 T 2
5 Rue Visconti (6e) - 633-60-85
FANTASTIC, SURREALISTIC, EROTIC.

(56) Gal. de VARENNE, 61 Rue de Varenne-7e. Sonia Delaunay (1923-1930).

(22) GALERIE LUCIE WEILL
6 Rue Bonaparte (6e) - 033-71-95
MAX ERNST lithographs to March 31.

ART IN EUROPE

ROME

Donald Sandstrom, Charles Schmidt, Tyler School, 16 Lungotevere A. da Brescia, Rome, to April 17.

Both Sandstrom and Schmidt are instructors at Tyler, work without color and have a measured, passionless approach in common.

Sandstrom mounts chalky molded crests, long reliefs of polyester resin, on white panels at shoulder height. Sometimes they go around corners. They look like geological sections and are, as their titles proclaim, portraits of Italian mountain ranges. Their blandness and leanness guards them against any further allusions. Schmidt until recently made complex drawings of machine parts and baroque architectural detail bathed in a yellowing twilight atmosphere. But he has become more abstract now; his "paintings," agitated by a number of techniques, masking out of areas, overlays, transfers, rubbings, et al—and laced with an overall pattern of drippy splashes—generally look like monotypes. In fact, as in most printmaking, preoccupation with effects dilutes the charge. "Aeolian Ripple" is the most abstract and clear.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

LONDON

Sara Leighton, Arts Unlimited Gallery, 80 Grosvenor St., London, W. 1.

About eight years ago it seemed as if Sara Leighton's reputation as a painter had been overshadowed by her fame as a beauty, a traveler, a TV personality. To a degree, this is still true but the current show of her paintings, watercolors and drawings at Arts Unlimited goes very far towards consolidating her position as a serious classical artist—especially in two recent innovations. These are the painting of portraits on builder's plaster, giving a marvelous texture to the ethereal faces that seem to emerge and shimmer on the surface on the support; and the portrayal of wood nymphs directly onto sectioned wood, using the grain and knot marks as an integral part of the portraiture.

Nor has Miss Leighton neglected to observe the African and Indonesian landscapes on her travels. Her "Thorn Tree at Dusk, Kilimanjaro" is a fine piece of observation and selective representation.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

BARCELONA

Paulo Da Rocha, Twain Studio, 54 Tiziano, Barcelona, to April 22.

This is the first one-man exhibition by Paulo Da Rocha, the Brazilian who shared first prize for painting at the Ibiza biennial last year. His work is still geometric, but he has now pruned his color range, using mainly primary red yellow and blue white. Interest is focused on perspective and space distribution.

* * *

Sabillon, Taller de Picasso, 5 Calle de la Plata, Barcelona, to April 16.

Sabillon, from Honduras, concentrates on textures. His abstracts have a sense of mystery plus rhythm and a delicate balance of color. Blues and greens happily intermingle in one, and his combination of red, pale brick and green in another makes one want to look longer. His work promises an exciting future.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 12.—This is how critics rate the new plays and movies:

"Behold! Cometh the Vanderkellans," a play by William Wellington Mackey, directed by Edmund Cambridge, is about the reaction of the Negro bourgeoisie to the black revolution. It got a mixed report from Timesman Clive Barnes: "The subject matter is very interesting, for there has not been much written on the way the black middle class has handled the black revolution. The difficulty of the play is that Mr. Mackey's reach is too often better than his grasp. His writing is too often melodramatic, and the play is not very well structured. None of the characters is either fully drawn or fully believable. Yet the play still does hold the interest. At its best it exhibited that wonderful black mastery of virulence and insult." The Vanderkellans are a patrician black family who live on campus in Holden University in the South where Dr. Vanderkellan (Graham Brown), the college president, is facing black militancy on campus for the first time.

* * *

"And Soon the Darkness," directed by Robert Fuest, critic Roger Greenspun said, "should have been a good movie." About two British girls (Pamela Franklin and Michele Dotrice) on a bicycle holiday in France, it "tries to keep you guessing by the expedients of disguising good as evil and of providing so many false clues that not even the fruitiest denouement (in fact there is no denouement) would justify them." The two girls, however, "pretty and a little plump," are "exactly right for their parts."

"Flight of the Doves," directed by Ralph Nelson, Roger Greenspun described as "an adventure-escape story," which "indulges in picturesque scenery for charm's sake and suffers adult sentimentality about little children gladly." A movie "for kids that parents are supposed to want to take kids to—and this, I think, results in a genuine conflict of interests." Ron Moody plays the lead "like a virtuoso, and so often does the film depend upon his ability to transform caricature into character that I cannot imagine its (relative) success without him." Dublin is the background for this tale of two orphans.

"B.S. I Love You," reviewed by Howard Thompson, was judged "easy to like, even with that wise-guy title." It turns out "a neatly organized morality comedy with bright contemporary trimmings," in which some "gifted people" are involved. The best thing about the picture is the "funny, blithely warm" performance of Peter Kastner ("Nobody Waved Goodbye," "You're a Big Boy Now") as a "hip but wistful operator who succumbs to office intrigue and an influential female octopus before seeing the light." The film was written and directed by Steven H. Stern.

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هكذا من الاصل

Lockheed Said Raising Engine Price $200,000

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP-DJ). Lockheed Aircraft has asked customers to pay "something less than $600,000 additional for each three Rolls-Royce engines that will power the L-1011 Tri-Star airbus.

This was learned from one of the 24 banks that were briefed by Lockheed last week on Lockheed's preliminary agreement with the British government for saving the RB-211 engine project.

Lockheed refused to comment, and no other confirmation was available.

Airlines Said Willing

According to the banking source, Eastern Air Lines and Trans World Airlines "are inclined to go along with the increased price." He said: "I don't think that bothers the airlines too much. They can take it in their stride. This hasn't shocked them."

Eastern has ordered 37 Tri-Stars and has taken "second buys," which are stronger than options, on 13 others. TWA has a firm order for 33 and second buys for 11 more.

Lockheed, in all, has firm orders from nine buyers for 144 TriStars; 34 others are covered by second buys. The banker said he did not know how the other potential customers, including Delta Air Lines, had reacted to the added cost.

Lockheed Absorbs Cost

If the airlines have been asked to pay an additional $200,000 for each engine, it could mean that Lockheed has volunteered to absorb part of the increased cost.

An aircraft industry executive last week said that Lockheed's tentative accord with the British government provided for a "floating" price that would increase the cost of each RB-211 engine between $250,000 and $330,000.

The original contract price for each engine generally had been put at about $850,000, and the cost of the entire aircraft at $15 million.

If the Lockheed-British accord is acceptable to all other parties involved, the engines would be made by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., the government enterprise that took over most of the assets of Rolls-Royce Ltd., which went into receivership Feb. 4 largely because of the RB-211 costs.

The banker, who asked not to be identified, said he was skeptical that the White House would be able to promise the British anything about keeping Lockheed afloat during the L-1011 project "without going to Congress."

The aircraft industry executive interviewed last week, who also requested anonymity, said he understood that President Nixon had given the British such an assurance, which they had demanded before sinking additional millions into development work. But it was not immediately clear if British bargainers would accept a personal pledge, as Mr. Nixon must stand for re-election next year.

The banker said he "presumed" Lockheed will call on its 24 lending banks to put up more money in future, but he stated the subject did not come up last week.

Government Role

Whether Lockheed's bankers grant the loan, the banker said, could well depend on whether the federal government guarantees the airplane manufacturer's future and whether the government is willing to play a role in the financing plan.

Another banker who was represented at last week's session said Lockheed has drawn down $350 million of its $400 million credit line with the 24 lending institutions. Lockheed, however, is not in compliance with some conditions in that credit agreement, he asserted, so there is "nothing routine" about Lockheed's drawing the remaining $50 million.

By this banker's reckoning, Lockheed will need $30 million to $40 million from that credit balance, probably within two months.

U.S. Farm Export Rise

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP-DJ).—U.S. farm exports to the Common Market rose sharply in 1970 after declining for three years. Exports to EEC countries last year were valued at $1.56 billion, compared with $1.27 billion in 1969, according to an Agriculture Department report published today.

EEC Economy Seen Facing Stagnant Era

No Letup in Inflation Expected This Year

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 12 (NYT).—The European Economic Community is facing a period of economic stagnation, higher unemployment and increased inflation.

Some bankers and corporate economists are already using the term recession to describe what they see on the horizon for the next six to 12 months.

Although sales are up, corporate and bank profits are on the skids in West Germany, Holland and Belgium.

Business Suffers

Italian business has felt the disruptive effects of recurrent strikes, while the profits of French companies have yet to move out of a long period of doldrums.

If the rise in costs and prices does not slow, said a report prepared by the Common Market's committee on short-term economic policy, "one cannot exclude the possibility of a cumulative process which would tend to lower the level of employment and of economic activity.

"There is a particularly large danger," the report continued, "of seeing the community countries shortly entering a phase of feeble economic expansion or stagnation, accompanied by growing unemployment."

Inflation Mounts

The Common Market Executive Commission is forecasting a rise in consumer prices this year of 5 percent, against 4.6 percent in 1970.

In West Germany, where price rises of anything more than 2.5 percent are viewed with alarm, the rate of increase so far this year has been 4.3 percent.

Wages are rising by 10 and 15 percent and more throughout most of the EEC, following increases of the same order last year and the year before.

Corporate profits have felt the pressures of the increasing costs of both labor and materials. Higher energy costs resulting from the recent Arab oil price settlements are another element in the corporate profit squeeze.

The EEC countries are becoming so closely linked that wage increases have a wildfire effect throughout the entire community.

French Blaze Spreads

The blaze started in France with the worker-student revolution of May, 1968, and quickly leaped across borders to Italy, Germany and the Benelux countries.

French wage increases are now somewhat lower than those of other EEC countries, but France is still unable to check spiraling prices. Price controls remain in effect here and may even be tightened, according to some observers.

Another cause of tension arises from monetary problems. The restrictive credit policies followed by the EEC countries have been rendered to some extent ineffective by the influx of surplus dollars, which add to the money supply and intensify inflation.

Experts now see prospects that demand will be slowed without any measurable improvement on the price front.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Itoh Plans to Import Iranian Gas

C. Itoh & Co. says it has reached a general agreement with French oil and financial interests to produce liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Iran for shipment to Japan. An Itoh official declined to identify the French interests. He said if the project is realized, about 3 million tons of LNG a year would be shipped to Japan. A Japanese press report put the overall cost of the project at $650 million, a figure the Itoh official called "too high." He declined to give an estimate of his own.

British Ford Raises Auto Prices

Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary is raising auto prices an average 6 percent, effective April 16. Ford, which just ended a nine-week strike at 22 U.K. plants by settling for a 32 percent pay increase over the next two years, said the increases were not related to the cost of the strike or the settlement. Meanwhile, Vauxhall Motors, the U.K. General Motors subsidiary, and British Leyland made offers to their workers that would mean increases totaling between 28 and 30 percent during the next two years.

U.S. Purchasing Chiefs Note Drop

A decline in new orders and increased production cutbacks were reported in the March survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management. Of members polled, 35 percent reported gains in incoming orders (from 38 percent in February). The number reporting a lower order rate rose to 14 percent (12 percent). Production increases were reported by 30 percent, the same figure as in February, but cutbacks were noted by 15 percent (11 percent).

Loans for Greek Heavy Equipment

Greece's state-owned Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETVA) has obtained $250 million in credits and services from West European and British banks to finance purchases of capital equipment for industrial development. Bank governor Paul Totomis said that 300 million French francs ($54 million) had been obtained from Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, which will act as a correspondent and promoter of Greek interests in France. Another $180 million was signed with William Brandt's & Sons, a British industrial investment firm, for the purchase of capital equipment from Britain and other countries, Mr. Totomis said.

GAF Shareholders to Vote on Friday

Bitter Control Battle Waged at U.S. Firm

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 12 (WP).—A bitter two-month battle—waged at a cost of more than $1.5 million—will come to a climax Friday when shareholders of GAF Corp., formerly General Aniline & Film, choose between two slates of directors vying for control of the $600-million diversified manufacturer.

A former government chattel, which was sold to the public in 1965 at a price more than double its current value, GAF appears to be up for grabs in the fight between a "shareholders' protective committee," headed by a former director, and the company's present management, whose chief executive rose from the ranks.

In a campaign of mailings, telephone calls and newspaper advertisements, the dissidents—headed by Seymour Milstein—have centered their attack on 54-year-old Jesse Werner, a chemist who was named GAF's chairman and president in 1961 by the late Robert F. Kennedy. The insurgents have characterized Mr. Werner as a virtual czar whose autocratic methods drove many of the best people from the company.

Dissident Claims

They claim he has feathered his nest with fat stock options and that his hefty salary—currently $185,000 a year—put the company heavily in debt. He has neglected, they claim, to develop a management team that will ensure the company's long-range future and has let earnings drop to their lowest level in seven years.

[Profits in the first quarter, AP-Dow Jones reported today, rose 34 percent to $3.26 million, or 17 cents a share, on sales of $152.3 million. In the 1970 period, profits totaled $2.43 million, 12 cents a share, on sales of $136 million.]

Mr. Werner, on the other hand, says the insurgents seek control of the company to serve their own interests. He notes that four of the 11 proposed directors are former officers of Ruberoid Corp., which GAF acquired in 1967.

Mr. Werner says Mr. Milstein started the fight after GAF rejected his "demand" for a top-management position, and that seven of the 11 nominees had no stock interest in GAF until they joined the insurgent group.

GAF was founded as the U.S. marketing arm of I.G. Farben, the German chemical manufacturer. In 1942, the company was seized as enemy property, with the U.S. Attorney General assuming technical ownership of 93 percent of its stock. The stock was sold to the public on March 10, 1965, at $30.60 a share—compared with a current price of around $13.50 a share.

Market Holiday

Financial markets in Britain and Europe were closed yesterday, Easter Monday.

Du Pont Estimates 21% Drop In First-Quarter Earnings

WILMINGTON, Del., April 12 (AP-DJ).—First-quarter earnings for E. I. du Pont de Nemours declined 21 percent to about $1.50 a share from $1.93 a share a year earlier, Charles B. McCoy, president, told the annual meeting today.

In the year-ago quarter, net profit was $93.49 million.

He said sales fell about 2 percent to $919 million from $937 million a year ago. The figures are all preliminary, he added. The earnings report will be issued in about ten days.

Despite the downturn, Mr. McCoy called the first quarter "mildly encouraging." He said earnings rose about 17 percent from a fourth-quarter 1970 net of $63.3 million, or $1.29 a share.

"Most of our newer product lines are progressing satisfactorily and we expect good returns from them in the months and years ahead," he said. "Overseas business is growing fast and sales of foreign subsidiaries are running well ahead of last year."

He said that among difficult situations for the company are continually rising payroll costs, lower selling prices, and the need for costly pollution controls.

Jones & Laughlin

PITTSBURGH, April 12 (Reuters).—Jones & Laughlin Steel reported a first-quarter profit today of $10.7 million compared with a loss of $977,000 in the corresponding 1970 period.

The company, 81 percent owned by Ling-Temco-Vought, said directors had declared a dividend of 25 cents a share payable May 21 to stockholders of record on April 23. The steelmaker failed to pay any dividends last year, when it lost $21 million.

Sales in the first quarter rose 8 percent to $287.58 million from $265.97 million in the 1970 quarter.

Commonwealth Edison Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	247.2	215.0
Profits (millions) ..	35.79	32.12
Per Share	0.76	0.73

Florida Power Corp.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	40.46	37.81
Profits (millions) ..	6.09	6.7
Per Share	0.55	0.66

Kendall Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	58.1	54.5
Profits (millions) ..	1.94	2.1
Per Share	0.30	0.32

Libbey-Owens Ford

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	140.2	113.18
Profits (millions) ..	14.75	6.48
Per Share	1.31	0.44

Magnavox Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970*
Revenue (millions).	149.97	126.94
Profits (millions) ..	7.71	5.73
Per Share	0.45	0.33

*Restated.

Scott Paper Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	189.83	183.53
Profits (millions) ..	9.38	13.85
Per Share	0.27	0.40

Ex-Pennsy Official Hits Back At Charges of 'Conspiracy'

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT).—David C. Bevan, the embattled former chief financial officer of Penn Central Co., who last week was accused of "unlawful conspiracy" by the bankruptcy trustees of its principal subsidiary, Penn Central Transportation Co., struck back at his critics yesterday.

In a formal statement issued by his lawyers, he charged that "it is now obvious that there is a well-defined plan to make Mr. David C. Bevan the scapegoat for the situation, whereas in reality the responsibility rests elsewhere."

Mr. Bevan's attorneys charged that the trustees had been unable to stem the transportation company's "ever-increasing losses" and that unless the losses were stanched "the railroad is well on its way to nationalization and may carry with it the entire American railroad industry."

The statement on behalf of Mr. Bevan said that it was "shocking" for the trustees to have charged that the Penphil Co., an investment club of Penn Central officials and their friends that Mr. Bevan allegedly helped to promote, "contributed in any way to the insolvency of the railroad."

According to the complaint filed by the trustees last week, Mr. Bevan, together with other defendants, "covertly utilized and manipulated" Penn Central's resources for their personal gain.

U.S. to Help Brazil Finance Huge Steel Mill Expansion

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT).—The United States will participate in the financing of a huge steel mill-expansion project in a fashion that preserves Brazil's strong desire for competitive international bidding.

The outlines of the big financing agreement—which also involves the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)—have become known, though no actual loan agreements have been signed.

For a while, the financing posed a conflict between the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which ties all its financing to U.S. exports, and the World Bank, which lets all contracts on the basis of international competitive bidding.

To the extent that the Exim Bank had a known share in the financing, U.S. suppliers of steel mill equipment were sure of getting the business. Brazil, on the other hand, wanted the benefits of competitive bidding.

Under the compromise the World Bank would take on $180 million of the total external financing of $480 million using its normal bidding procedures.

The next $120 million would be financed by the IADB, with somewhat different procedures but also essentially involving international competitive bidding.

The final $180 million would be financed by various national export credit agencies in industrial countries, including the Exim Bank. For this part of the work, the procurement will be conducted by Brazil itself.

The principle of lowest international price, together with highest quality, will apply. Apparently the Exim Bank feels that U.S. suppliers will stand a good chance of winning some of the business.

Public Offering At Merrill Lynch

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith proposes to make a public offering of its common stock in late May or early June.

Chairman Donald T. Regan said today that the brokerage firm contemplates putting 4 million shares up for public sale. Two million would be sold by Merrill Lynch and no more than two million by present shareholders.

The proposal for a public offering will be put before shareholders at the firm's annual meeting, scheduled for April 20.

Sharp Rally Attracts Buying on Wall Street

NEW YORK, April 12.—Stock prices advanced sharply today, buoyed by investors coming into the market when the Dow Jones industrial average passed the 920 level.

The Dow average gained 6.25 at 928.64—a 22-month high.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 19.41 million shares from Thursday's 17.59 million shares. The market was closed Friday.

Analysts said investors remained confident of the market's strength.

Pan Am topped the active list, gaining 1 to 17 3/4. Other airlines firmed in the wake of government approval of a two-step boost in fares. Eastern was ahead 1 1/8 to 22 1/8, United added 1 3/4 at 34 1/4, Delta was up 1 1/4 at 39 and American finished up 1 1/4 at 32 1/4.

Despite disappointing news, two paper companies fared relatively well. Scott Paper was unchanged at 24 1/8 after reporting lower profits. International Paper said first-quarter results would be lower, but it gained 1 3/8 to 35 1/8.

Dow Chemical said it expects higher profits and spurted 1 to 90. Du Pont estimated lower first-quarter results and slipped 3/4 to 143 3/4.

GAF was up 3/4 to 14 3/8 after reporting higher profits and Buffalo Forge listed an earnings improvement and gained 1/2 at 39 1/4.

In the glamour group, IBM was up 1 1/4 to 357, Avon Products gained 3 1/4 to 101 1/4, Xerox was up 1 to 109 1/8 and Digital Equipment gained 1 at 69.

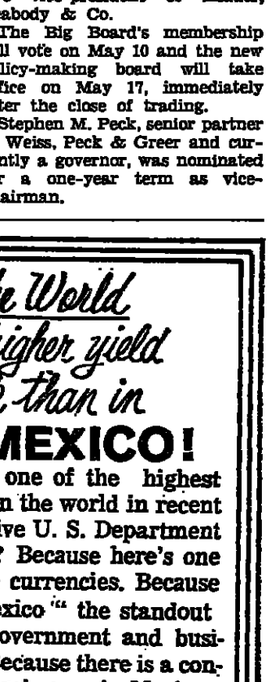
EDS Inc., however, backed down 3 1/4 to 75 3/4 in active trading.

Ampex rose 1 to 24 3/4. It acquired a semi-conductor fabrication facility in California and three music publishing companies.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed mixed in active trading. The index gained 0.03 to 26.44.

Asamera Oil, the second most actively traded issue, traded as low as 22 but closed up 1 1/2 at 24 1/8. The company has received financing for developing its Indonesian oil interests from Jersey Standard and Mobil.

Lafayette Radio was the most active stock, easing 1 3/8 to 25 7/8.



Ralph D. De Nunzio

NYSE Names Board Slate

NEW YORK, April 12.—Ralph D. DeNunzio, vice-chairman of the New York Stock Exchange's board of governors, was nominated today for a one-year term as chairman.

He would succeed Bernard J. Lasker, who steps down after the maximum two successive terms in the unsalaried post.

Mr. DeNunzio, 39, is an executive vice-president of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The Big Board's membership will vote on May 10 and the new policy-making board will take office on May 17, immediately after the close of trading.

Stephen M. Peck, senior partner of Weiss, Peck & Greer and currently a governor, was nominated for a one-year term as vice-chairman.

U.S. Drops Tin Sales

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Reuters).—The United States has decided to indefinitely suspend commericial sales of surplus stockpile tin because of foreign policy considerations, a State Department official said today.

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The ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE intends to issue on the international monetary market a 40-million-dollar loan. This operation will be carried out in two installments of $20 million each: one for a 7-year period, the other for 15 years.

This loan will benefit from the unconditional guarantee of the French Government. Rates of interest should be 7 3/4% for the 7-year period and 8 1/2% for the 15-year loan. Issue prices will be determined at a later date, depending on market conditions.

The issue will be carried out with the participation of an international banking syndicate managed by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, the BANQUE DE PARIS & DES PAYS-BAS, the CREDIT LYONNAIS, the SOCIETE GENERALE, the CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE, LAZARD FRERES & CIE, the BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO, the DEUTSCHE BANK AG and the SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
16¼	14¼	AbacusF	.50g	49	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
85⅝	69⅝	AbbtLb	1.10	224	71	71¾	70⅜	70¾	— ⅛
54¼	45¼	ACF	Ind 2.40	99	54⅛	56¼	54⅛	56¼	+1⅛
12⅞	11⅞	AcmeClev	.80	19	14⅞	15	14¾	15	+⅛
52¾	42½	Acme Mkt	2b	48	52⅝	53	52⅝	52	+⅛
14¾	13½	AdmsEx	.66g	62	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
10⅝	13⅝	Ad Millis	.20	x32	17	17	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
36¾	23⅝	Address	.30g	115	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
13¾	8	Admiral		107	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
53¾	45⅝	AetnaLife	1.60	405	59⅝	60⅛	59¼	60½	+1⅛
49	39¼	AetnaLf	pf 2	1	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Aguirre	Co	15	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	
82⅞	48	A Ieen	Inc	46	46¾	47	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
57	44⅝	Air	Prod .20b	178	56⅛	57¾	56⅛	57¼	+1
149	123	AirPrd	pf4.75	6	149½	150	149½	150	+2½
25	20⅜	Air	Red .20g	284	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	AJ	Industries	50	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
43	34¼	Akzona	Ie	72	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	16	Ala	Gas 1.10	6	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
29⅛	20½	Alaska	Inters	268	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
46	38⅝	AlbertoC	.32	87	39	40⅜	39	40¾	+1⅛
15¼	12¼	Albertsns	.36	55	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Alcan	Alum 1	213	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	17½	AlcoStand	.30	163	21⅞	23	21⅝	23	+1⅛
29⅛	22⅜	Alcndrs	.50r	461	29½	29⅞	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	AlAmLf	.24g	59	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
16⅛	11¼	Alleg	Cp .20e	198	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
32½	26⅞	AlleglUd	1.40	39	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
45¼	37½	AlleglUd	pf 3	14	41⅜	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	+1
25⅛	22⅛	AllegPw	1.36	173	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
29	23⅜	Allied	Ch 1.20	302	27⅛	28	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅜
35	26¼	Alld	Main .40	19	32⅝	32⅞	32⅛	32¾	
27¾	23	AlldMill	.75b	3	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
31	16	Allied	Pd .68	56	19¼	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
49½	44	AlliedPd	pf 3	3	47	47	47	47	— 1⅛
37½	26⅝	AlliedStr	1.40	38	37¼	37½	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
60	52	AlliedStr	pf 4	z110	56½	56½	56	56	
10	6¼	Allied	Super	183	7¾	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
19¾	15½	Allis	Ch .10g	140	17⅛	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25¼	20½	AllrgtAut	.60	34	24½	24¾	24½	24½	
19¾	15	Alpha	P Cem	103	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
65¼	56¼	Alcoa	1.80	201	60⅝	60⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
30¾	25⅜	*AmalSug*	*1.60*	425	29⅛	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	AMBAC	.50	135	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
25⅝	23⅜	Amer Es	1.20	15	23¾	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
44¾	39¼	Am Es	pf2.40	3	43⅛	43⅛	43	43	— 1
63¼	43⅛	AmHess	.07g	281	62¾	63⅛	62¾	63	
139¼	95⅛	AmeH	pf3.50	75	138¾	140	138¾	140	+1½
66½	53½	AAirFiltr	.80	23	64¼	64¾	64¼	64½	
31¾	21⅞	Am Airlin	.80	547	31	33¾	31	32¾	+1⅛
23¾	17⅛	ABaker	1.00g	79	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	43½	A Brnds	2.20	184	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝	48¾	— ⅛
48¼	25	AmBdcst	1.20	46	40⅝	41½	40¾	41	+1
45⅜	39⅛	Am Can	2.20	x179	44¾	45	44⅝	44⅞	+1
29½	25⅛	A Can	pf1.75	8	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
10⅝	7½	Am Cement		54	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25¼	A Chain	1.60	10	29⅝	29⅜	29½	29⅜	
26½	21⅝	ACrySug	1.40	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	32	ACyan	1.25	1425	34	34½	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	17½	Am	Distill 1	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	28¾	ADistTel	.10g	110	42	45⅜	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
9¾	7⅝	Am	DualVest	33	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	13	ADuVi	pf.84g	3	13½	13½	13½	13½	
32¾	28	AmElPw	1.70	516	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	Am Exp	Ind	591	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
62	42	Am Exp	pf	2240	45	45	44½	45	
28	25¾	AGnBFd	.60g	24	26½	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	A Genlns	.50	270	20	20	20½	19⅞	20¼	+⅛
34¼	27⅜	A Gnln	pf1.80	17	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Am Hoist	.40	89	13	13	13	13⅛	— ⅛
77⅞	70	A Home	1.70	159	76⅛	76⅝	76	76⅛	— ⅛
114⅝	104¾	A Home	pf 2	3	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
38	33⅛	Am Hosp	.24	317	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
16¾	13	Am Invst	.50	168	16	17	15⅝	17	+ ⅜
38	23⅝	A Medical	.12	159	35⅝	36⅛	35⅞	36	
37⅛	32	A Mllclx	1.40	132	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
101¾	89½	A Mllclx	pf 4	2	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
9	5⅞	Am Motors		164	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	37½	*ANatGas*	*2.20*	207	38½	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
14⅜	10¾	Am Photo	.16	189	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
60½	41⅝	A ResDv	.04g	91	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	
19⅝	16¾	Am Seat	.72	7	18	18	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
35	25¾	Am Ship	.60b	16	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
28¾	25	A Smelt	1.90	577	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
53	41⅜	AmSoAir	.70	78	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51½	— ⅛
32⅞	23⅜	*Am Std 1*		190	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28¾	+ ⅛
91	78¾	A Std	pf4.75	10	83¼	84½	83¼	84¼	+ ⅛
27¾	23⅛	Am Storll	.48	66	26⅛	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
52½	47¾	AT&T	4.24	1013	49⅞	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	47¼	Am	T&T 2.50	1066	50¼	50⅞	50⅛	50½	+ ⅛
11½	13	AWatWk	.60	175	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
78	51⅛	AWW	5pf1.25	z100	17½	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
24¼	20⅜	*AW Alpf 1.43*		265	23	23	23	23	
70¾	5	Am Zinc		12	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
23	18	Ameron	.60	11	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
18½	14⅜	Ametek	.60a	63	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
35¾	27⅛	AMF	Inc .90	96	35¼	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
50¼	38⅝	AMP	Inc .64	90	49½	50⅛	49¼	49¼	+⅛
90½	54	AMP	Inc .64	90	70½	82¼	70½	72¼	+2¾
70¾	8¼	*AmpPgh .18g*		14	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅜	16¼	Ampex	Corp	966	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
42½	34⅛	Amstar	1.70	40	41⅜	42	41¼	41	— ⅛
10	9⅛	Amstar	pf.68	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅞	29½	Amsted	1.60	31	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	
9⅝	7	Amrel	.32	26	9⅛	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅞	Anaconda	1	190	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	33	Anch	Hock 7	48	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
23	18⅛	Ancora	Svc 1	23	19½	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
45⅞	36¾	And	Clay 1.20	20	45½	45⅞	44¾	44¾	— 1
18½	12½	ApacheCp	.25	66	16⅜	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
36⅝	29⅛	ApcoO	1.29t	60	32	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	20	APL	Corp	31	25	25	25	25	
22	17⅛	APL	pf C1.06	8	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	APL	pf 8.50	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
136¼	117	ARA	Svc 1.06	41	134¼	135¾	134	135¾	— ¼
22½	18	Arcata	.03g	60	22⅛	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	34	Arcata	pf 1.40	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
48¼	35	Arch	Dan 1	71	47½	47⅞	46¾	46¾	— 1
25	20⅛	Ariz	Psv 1.08	115	22¼	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	Arlans	D Str	187	11¼	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
18½	12	*Arlen RltyDv*		338	15	15⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
23⅛	19	Armco	Stl 1	267	20½	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	27¼	Armc	pf 2.10	23	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅛
65	54	Armc	pf4.75						
				z1060	65	61	65	65	
37⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80	304	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	55	ArmCk	pf3.75	z100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+1¼
40	34	Arm	Ru 1.60	4	36½	36⅞	36½	36¾	— ⅛
24¼	17⅛	Aro	Corp .90	6	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
35⅝	25	Arvin	Ind 1	11	34⅛	34½	34	34	— ⅛
30½	24	Ashld	Oil 1.20	385	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26	
10½	6⅞	Assd	Brew	11	9¼	9	9	9	— ⅛
50⅝	40	Assd	DG 1.20	97	51	51⅞	50½	50¾	+ ½
34¼	30⅛	Assd	Sp 1.20b	7	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	9½	Assd	Transp	85	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅜	Athlone	Ind	33	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
25⅛	22⅝	AtlCyEl	1.36	52	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ⅛
61½	55	AtlCtyEl	pf 4	239	59	59	58½	58½	— 1
28¼	21¾	Atl	Richfld 2	264	23⅞	25⅛	23	23⅞	— ⅛
61	54¼	AtlRch	pf3.75	2x50	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
130½	105¼	Atl	Rich pf 3	4	127	127¼	127	127	
58¾	49⅝	AtlRch	pf2.83	103	55	55½	54½	54½	— 1⅛
28⅝	22⅞	Atlas	Chem 1	36	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Atlas	Corp	133	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
14¾	8¾	ATO	Inc .08a	234	12	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	8	Aurora	Prod	53	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
55¾	43⅜	Autom	Data	32	57	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	4⅜	Automtn	Ind	163	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18	12⅜	Avco	Corp	323	16	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Avco	Cp wt	362	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
45	32¾	Avco	pf3.25	52	42	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
30⅞	30½	Avery	Pd .20	19	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Avnet	Inc	28	15½	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Avnet	pf 1	3	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
100	89¼	Avon	Pd 1.10	135	98⅝	101¼	98½	100⅜	— 1¼
18⅞	14⅛	Aztec	Oil .72t	110	69	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛

B

34⅝	22	BabckW	.50	173	34¼	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	25⅝	BakrChit	.65	62	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	31⅛	Ball	GE 1.82	31	32⅜	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
72⅜	63¼	Ball	pf B4.50	x10	70	70	70	70	— 1
19¾	17½	Bancal	Purch	60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅞	19	BBengP	pf 2	6	23	24	23	24	+ 1⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Bang	pf1.25	1	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
39	25¾	Bk	ofCal .34	28	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ 1
52	45⅜	Bank	of NY 2	50	49⅝	50¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
72¼	60	Bank	Tr 2.64	26	62⅝	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
53¾	42½	BarnO	2.32t	23	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
54½	44	Bard	CR .25a	x56	51⅝	53⅛	51⅝	53	+ 1⅛
14¾	11¾	Basic	Inc .80	44	14	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
40	34	Basic	pf2.50	230	35½	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅜	Bates	Mfg	67	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
30⅜	22¼	Bausch	.40	59	26	30⅜	25⅝	29¼	+ 3⅛
77	55	Bausch	pf2.50	4	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
92¼	49⅝	Bausch	Lb .80	492	89⅛	90⅜	84¾	89⅝	+ 4¼
32	25⅛	Bax	Lab .11	240	30¼	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80	304	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	55	ArmCk	pf3.75	z100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+1¼
40	34	Arm	Ru 1.60	4	36½	36⅞	36½	36¾	— ⅛
24¼	17⅛	Aro	Corp .90	6	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
35⅝	25	Arvin	Ind 1	11	34⅛	34½	34	34	— ⅛
30½	24	Ashld	Oil 1.20	385	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26	
10½	6⅞	Assd	Brew	11	9¼	9	9	9	— ⅛
50⅝	40	Assd	DG 1.20	97	51	51⅞	50½	50¾	+ ½
34¼	30⅛	Assd	Sp 1.20b	7	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	9½	Assd	Transp	85	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅜	Athlone	Ind	33	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛

C

50½	40¾	Cabot	Cp .70	32	46½	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Cadence	Ind	16	10⅝	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
10⅝	8	Cal	Finanl	212	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	*Callahn Mng*		64	15	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	26¾	CampRLk	.45	44	32⅝	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— 1
34⅝	30	Camp	Sp 1.10	22x	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
9	7⅝	Can	Brew .40	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
74⅜	63½	Can	Pac 3.30	35	75	76½	75	76¼	+ 2⅛
		Can	P fm3.30	11	70	70	69½	70	
19½	14⅜	CanalR	1.10	3	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
44	29	*Cap C Bdcfg*		51	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
63½	48¼	Carbrun	1.50	4	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
19⅞	16	Carlisle	.60	13	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
72	60½	CaroC&Oh	5	z110	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
29⅞	25½	Caro	Pul 1.48	57	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	20¼	Carp	Tec 1.60	36	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
40⅜	32½	CarrierCp	.60	351	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ½
19⅛	15⅛	CarlWal	.40a	68	18	18	17¾	17¾	
24	20⅜	CastleCk	.60b	349	24⅝	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
50⅜	42½	CaterTr	1.20	606	50⅛	51⅛	50	51	+1
6½	4⅝	CCI	Corp	105	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
20½	14⅝	CCI	Cp pf1.25	x6	17¾	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
26⅝	18	Ceco	Corp .90	4	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
64	62½	CelaneseCp	2	84	74	84½	74	74½	— ⅛
65¾	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	3	62	62½	62	62	— ⅛

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
46¾	36½	Conco	Inc .30	187	45¼	46¼	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
23	9½	Cont	Fdy	66	22⅝	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅞
27	23⅞	Con	Hud 1.48	17	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
28	25⅝	ContlIll	1.56	112	28	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
22⅝	19¼	ContlPS	1.20	53	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	22¼	*ContlLeE1*	7	12	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
21½	19	ConMPw	1.20	39	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅜
51⅝	46¼	ContlWst	2	77	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
22½	22½	Cont	Soya 1	24	26½	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	ContTelU	.98b	49	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Cerro	Cp .80	308	18¼	19	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
32	23½	Cerl-teed	.80	48	32½	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
31½	23⅛	Cerl-ted	pf.90	3	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
24¼	17½	CessnaAir	.60	284	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
21½	17⅜	CFISti	.80g	4	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
9	5¼	Chadbrn	Inc	159	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
7⅛	6	Chadbn	pf .46	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
35½	29⅛	Champ	1.20	70	32	32½	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	36¾	Charter	NY 2	120	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	32⅜	ChsAlT	1.03g	17	48	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
27½	23½	Checker	Mot	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
15¾	7⅝	Chelsea	.24	33	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
30⅜	25¼	Chemetron	1	27	27	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
70⅝	60¼	ChemNY	2.88	38	67⅞	68½	67⅜	68	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Chemway		155	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅜	
38¾	29½	ChesVa	60	7	35¼	36	35	35	
64	55⅛	Ches	Ohio 4	43	59⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63½	— ⅛
49½	44½	Chesbgn	1.04	162	49⅛	50⅛	49½	49½	
12	7⅝	Chi	East 1.60	62	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¼	ChiMil	SPP	48	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	12½	Chi	Mil SP pf	4	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
42	31	ChiPneu	1.50	31	39⅜	39⅝	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
21¾	15⅞	ChRIP	cl UP	35	20½	21	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
21¾	15¾	Ch RI	cl NV	33	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	ChocFull	.10d	59	12¼	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅜	Chris	Craft	40	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24	26⅛	Chris	Cft 2pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
12	8	ChrisCft	prpf	2	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24¾	18	Chromall	.51	34	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
31	24½	Chrysler	.60	945	30⅛	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	21⅜	CI	Mtg .53g	60	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
50⅞	44¼	Cinn	Bell 2.40	6	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
24½	22⅝	Cinn	Bell wi		24⅛	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
29¾	23¾	Cinn	GE 1.56		25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
122¼	114	CinG	pf 4.25	x350	118½	118½	118	118	— ⅛
64	57	CinLE	pf 4	2x70	59	60	59	60	
46½	39½	CinMilac	1.40	41	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
47¾	42¼	CITFin	1.80	395	46¼	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
116	107½	CIT	pf5.50g	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
49¾	42¼	CitiesSvc	2.20	378	47⅞	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	17⅞	City	Inv .50	515	22⅞	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
42	31	CityInv	pf 82	41	41	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
11	7	City	Strs	81	10⅛	11⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
43½	36	Clark	Eq 1.40	62	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	18	Clark	Cut .40	134	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
21	15⅞	Clevel	Cliffs 1.50	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
40¾	31½	CleveElec	2.24	73	39⅜	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
16	14½	CVLEV	Pipe	x60	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
41¾	33¾	*Clorox .25g*		99	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	20

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15	11¼	NatInd pf1.25	92	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
22¾	18½	Nat Lead 1	580	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ½
39⅝	31⅞	NatPresto 1	28	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
29	21⅛	NatSvcIn .46	49	28⅞	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ½
38¾	31⅞	NatStand .75	12	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ ¼
46⅞	39½	NatSteel 2.50	99	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	11½	NatTea .80	18	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅜	NatUEI .31f	30	15¾	16	15½	15¾	— ⅛
79½	57⅞	Natomas .25	793	77⅞	80¾	77⅝	79⅛	+2⅛
22	16	Neptune .40	11	19	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
42	36⅜	NevPow 1.24	71	40⅞	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	— ½
21¾	16¾	Newberry 1	45	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ½
25¾	23	NEngEl 1.56	91	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
36¾	32¼	NE TT 2.36	32	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅛	
35¾	29½	Newhall .07g	10	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
39	26	Newmt 1.04	446	35	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ½
113	88½	Newmt pf4.50	3	110½	112½	110½	112¼	+3¼
25⅝	15⅛	NYHonR .05d	33	24⅜	24⅝	23⅞	24	— ½
32⅞	31½	NYS EG 2.08	42	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
110	107½	NYSEl pf6.80	z190	109¾	110	109½	110	+ ½
57	51	NYSEl pf3.75	z100	52½	52½	52	52	— ½
18	16⅛	NiagMP 1.10	161	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
71½	69	NiaM pf 5.25	z100	73	73	73	73	+1
60	54	Nia Mpf 4.10	z100	59	59	59	59	+ 1½
57½	53	NiaMpf 3.90	z150	54	54½	53½	54½	+ 1½
55	48	NiaMpf 3.60	z130	50½	50½	50	50	— ½
18⅝	15½	NiagShr .86g	15	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
79½	66⅛	Norfolk W 5	88	77¼	78	77¼	77¾	+ ¼
19	11¾	NorflkCp .50r	32	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
31¼	23½	Norris Ind 1	59	31⅛	31¾	31	31¼	+ ⅛
25½	18½	NACoal .60	15	24	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	NoAMig .51g	58	28⅞	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	
28	23	NoAmPhil 1	70	27⅝	28⅜	27½	28⅜	+ ⅞
26	19⅝	NoAmRk 1.20	467	25½	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅞
72	60½	NoARk pf4.75	7	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	+ ¼
24	26	NoARk pf1.35	27	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
15	14	NoNest Ut .94	145	14¾	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
17	14⅝	NorCenGs .60	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20	16	Nor Cent Ry	z200	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½
34	31¼	NoIllGas 1.78	58	33½	34	33¾	33¼	— ¼
29	27¾	No In PS 1.32	76	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
56	49⅛	NoNGas 2.60	140	55	55⅛	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
112	105	No NG pf8.48	z180	110	110	110	110	+1
88	86	No NG pf6.40	z100	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1½
29	26⅛	NoStaPw 1.70	105	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
68	64	NSCPw pf4.56	290	63	63	63	63	—1
63	55	NS Pw pf4.11	z120	58	58	58	58	
60	55⅛	NS Pw pf4.10	z200	57½	57½	57½	57½	—1¾
55½	50¾	NS Pw pf3.60	z180	53	53	52½	53	
11⅞	8½	Nothate .25g	56	9¾	10	9¾	9⅞	
26⅜	20⅛	Northrop 1	69	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¾
26½	23½	Northp pf1.45	4	25	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
33	20⅜	Nwst Airl .45	901	28½	29½	28⅜	29½	+1
39½	32⅜	NwtBanc 1.40	9	37	37	36¾	37	— ⅛
26¾	17⅛	Nowst Ind	172	26	26¾	25⅞	26⅝	+ ¾
85	60½	NwtInd pfA5	6	84	84	83⅞	84	— ½
84½	61⅞	NwtInd pfC5	7	83¼	83½	83	83½	— ¼
66¾	48⅛	NwstIn pf4.20	7	64½	64⅞	64½	64½	
79½	65	NwstStW 2.20	11	75	75⅜	75	75	+ ½
34	27½	Norton 1.50	18	31¾	31½	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
54⅞	47¼	Nort Simon	119	54	54	53	53⅞	— ⅞
54	45½	Nort S pf1.60	103	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	— ¼
19¾	8¾	NVF Co	38	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ½
		O						
11⅜	6⅞	Oak Elect .16	9	9⅞	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	Oakite Pd .80	8	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
22¾	16⅞	Occid Pet 1b	1667	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ¾
70¼	54	OccidPet pf4	12	66¼	67¾	66¼	67½	+2
70¾	52½	OccidP pf3.60	81	65	67¼	65	66½	+2⅞
40½	31¾	OccidP pf2.16	4	36½	37	36½	36¾	+ ½
17½	11⅞	Ogden Corp	48	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16½	
27⅛	24⅝	OhioEdis 1.54	112	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅞	— ¼
71	64⅛	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z100	68	68	68	68	
61	55	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z510	54½	55	54	55	
28½	24⅝	Okla GE 1.24	50	27¼	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
24	21⅞	OklaNGs 1.24	11	22⅛	22⅜	22	22⅜	
23⅞	17½	Olin Corp .88	242	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+ ½
15⅛	12¼	Omarkin .49f	26	14	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
25¼	17¾	OneidaLt .70	22	23½	23½	23	23¼	— ¼
20¾	16⅛	Oneika 1	17	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	— ½
22⅛	20⅛	OrangeR 1.28	37	20⅞	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	41⅝	Otis Elev 2	568	42¼	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
36	27⅛	Outbd Mar 1	494	36	36⅞	35⅞	36½	+ ⅞
22	14⅛	Outlet Co .65	x5	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
37⅝	26⅛	OvrTrns .80	9	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ½
46	39⅛	Owen Cng .75	90	42½	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
63¾	54⅝	Owen Ill 1.35	164	62½	63	62¼	62½	+ ¼
109	95¾	OwenIl pf4.75	4	107	107	106¼	107	—1
c21	15	Oxf Ind A .40	29	19	19⅛	19	19	
		P - Q						
36⅝	31⅛	PacGEl 1.64	131	32¼	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
30¼	21½	PacinExp .80	14	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
29⅜	25⅝	Pac Ltg 1.60	42	26¾	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
32¼	26⅝	PacPetrl .30e	157	30¼	30½	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	20½	PacPwL 1.28	93	22	22¾	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
29½	20¼	Pac Swst Air	79	28	28	27¼	28	+ ¾
22⅛	18⅝	Pac T&T 1.20	30	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	
13⅜	10⅛	Pac Tin .60a	6	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	PalmBch .25	29	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	PanAmS .20g	63	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
18⅛	11⅞	PanAm WAir	3165	17	18	17	17¾	+1
40⅝	32¾	Panh EP .80	97	38⅛	39	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
43½	33¾	Papercft .60	132	40	40⅝	39⅞	40⅜	+ ⅜
22⅞	16⅛	Pargas .84	118	22¼	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
61½	45	Pargas pf2.64	5	61¼	64	61¼	64	+2⅝
43½	32½	ParkHan 1.50	17	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	— ½
22	15⅞	Park Pen .60	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Penn Cent	192	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	10½	Penn Dixie	53	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
24⅞	17¼	Penn Fruit	7	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
64⅝	54¾	Penney JC 1	212	64⅛	65	64	65	+1⅛
56½	47⅜	PennaCo pf	8	55½	56⅛	55½	56	— ⅛
26¼	23½	PaPwL 1.60	54	25⅜	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
114¾	107¼	Pa PL pf8.60	z660	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
110½	102	Pa PL pf8.40	z20	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ½
69⅞	61	Pa PL pf4.50	z90	61	62	61	62	— ½
68	58	Pa PL pf4.40	z180	61	61¾	61	61¾	+ ¾
33¼	26⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	96	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
56¼	43¾	Penwlt pf2.50	1	55	55	55	55	+ ½
30⅞	23¾	Penwlt pf1.25	19	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	28	PennzUn .80	546	33	34	33	34	+1
49½	40	Penz U pf1.33	99	46⅜	48¾	46⅜	48⅝	+2⅛
28⅛	19¾	PeopDrg 1.10	4	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
39⅜	35	PeopGas 2.08	111	36⅝	36¾	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
59⅞	52⅛	PepsiCo 1	98	57½	58⅞	57½	58½	+1⅛
45⅛	29	PerElmr .20g	25	43⅜	44⅛	43⅜	44⅛	+ ⅜
42	37½	Pet Inc 1.20	39	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ¾
24⅞	21⅜	PetInc pf 1	5	22½	22½	22½	22½	
24⅞	21¾	Pet Inc pf.80	7	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
31⅞	23⅛	PetePaul 1.20	10	30¾	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅜
49⅝	38¼	Petrolan .66	74	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
49½	37	Petrol pf1.37	1	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¾
21¾	19⅜	Petrim 1.19g	13	21⅛	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
39⅜	31⅜	Pfizer .60a	628	37½	39⅛	37½	39⅛	+2⅛
48	37¾	Phelps D 2.10	78	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	Phila El 1.64	226	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅝
102⅛	94	PhilaEl pf 7	y270	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	—1
70	62⅛	Phil El pf4.68	y310	64¾	64¾	64	64	— ¾
68	58	Phil El pf4.40	y670	59	60	59	60	— ⅜
58	52	Phil El pf3.80	y120	55	55	55	55	+ ½
61½	46½	PhilMorr 1.20	474	59⅛	59¼	59	59¼	+ ½
68	59	PhilMor pf 4	z60	66	66	66	66	+1½
17	14⅛	Philip nd .16	100	14½	15	14⅜	14⅞	
24	19¾	Phil Ind pf 1	4	21¼	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¾
c34	27⅝	Phil Pet 1.30	250	32½	32½	32⅛	32¼	— ¾
19¼	15	Phil VH .40	44	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
23⅛	20⅛	PiedNGs 1.20	11	20⅝	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
58½	51⅛	Pillsbury 1.44	29	56½	56½	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
17½	15¼	PionNGas .80	90	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	25⅛	PitneyB .68	98	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅞	— ⅜
20	14⅞	PitForg .80	6	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
51	44½	PittFtW pf	z30	51	51	51	51	
50	40	Pittston .60b	437	49⅝	50¾	49⅝	50¼	+1⅛
25⅛	15⅜	Plan Resrch	290	25	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+1⅛
2⅞	2⅛	PlesseyLt .12	379	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		Plessy In.12	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
99½	76	Polaroid .32	393	92	92½	90⅛	90⅞	—1⅛
24¼	19⅞	Poriec 1.20	3	22½	22½	22½	22½	
73	62½	Porter pf 5.50	z20	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
22	19⅝	PortGEl 1.38	45	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
38⅝	27¼	PotlatchF 1	15	31	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅛
16⅝	14¾	Potom Elec 1	271	15⅜	15½	15½	15¼	— ½
62	56	Pot El pf 4.50	z850	57⅞	58⅛	57¾	58	
43	36½	Pot El pf 2.44	7	39½	39½	39½	39½	
37	32⅜	PPG Ind 1.40	26	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
33½	23¼	Premrind .60	26	33¼	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ ¾
21½	17	Premr I pf.90	76	20⅞	22	20⅞	22	+1
63	55	ProctGm 1.40	1110	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ¼
21⅞	15¾	ProdRsch .10	13	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
26¼	21½	PubSCol 1.12	62	25	25⅛	25	25	— ½
30¼	26⅜	P Sv EG 1.64	198	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
124¾	113⅞	PSEG pf9.62	z3290	120½	121	120½	121	
80	72	PSEG pf5.28	z350	76	76	75½	75½	— ¾
76	69	PSEG pf5.05	z40	72	72	71½	71½	—1
65¼	59½	PSEG pf4.30	z100	61	61	61	61	—1½
64	55	PSEG pf4.18	z120	59	60	59	60	+2
22⅜	19⅞	PSEG pf1.40	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
49⅝	41¼	PubSvIn 2.16	27	42	42	41¼	41⅛	— ½
16½	14¾	PS Ind pf1.04	z100	15¾	16	15¾	16	+1
30½	26¾	PubS NH 1.64	15	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
9¼	6¾	Pubikind .31t	49	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Pueblo In .28	37	16⅝	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
14½	12⅛	PR Cemt .60	14	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
33⅞	29⅛	PugS PL 1.76	24	31⅞	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	
47	40⅞	Pullman 2	521	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ¼
21	17⅜	Purex Co .84	137	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
30	25	Purex pf1.35	5	28½	28½	28½	28½	
87½	68⅛	Purolatr 1.60	6	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	42⅝	Quak Oat 1	123	44¾	45½	44¾	45	+ ⅜
47¼	32	QuakStOil .80	33	47⅞	47⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅞
20⅞	14	Questor .50	27	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
		R						
29⅝	24⅞	RalstonP .70	1729	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	36⅛	RalstP pf1.20	6	41½	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅞
30¼	22⅞	Ramad .24b	115	28⅜	29	28¼	28⅞	— ¼
21⅜	14⅛	Ranco Inc .92	79	24¾	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
17¼	10⅞	Rapid Amer	51	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
34	26¼	RaybstosM 1	15	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	
13⅜	9	Raymd Int	28	12	12⅜	11¾	12	
40⅞	27	Raytheon .60	174	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
40½	27½	Rayth pf 1.12	138	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅜
36¼	26	RCA 1	347	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35	— ⅛
87	65	RCA cv pf 4	17	83	84	82	82½	+ ½
9⅝	6	Reading Co	16	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ½
9½	5¾	Reading 1 pf	6	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅝
8¾	5⅞	Reading 2 pf	5	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ½
34⅛	25¼	Rdg Bate .25	292	32	33½	32	33¼	+1⅛
55	44¼	Rdg Bt pf1.27	2	56	56	56	56	+1
32⅞	24⅛	Redmn .05g	64	32	32	31¼	31½	— ⅜
43¼	33	Reev Br 1.50	5	38⅝	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	
12½	9¾	Reich Ch .20	180	11½	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Reliab Str .60	11	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅜	Reliance El .70	x83	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	+ ½
78	61	RelianEr pf 3	2	77½	78	77½	78	+1¾
50⅛	39	Relian pf 1.60	1	45½	45½	45½	41½	—1
11¾	7⅛	Republic Cp	178	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
31⅞	26⅞	RepubStl 1.60	282	28⅞	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅝
31⅞	23¼	Revco DS .28	152	29⅞	30¾	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅝
25	19⅞	Revere Cop 1	27	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
83	67	Revlon 1	118	75⅛	75⅛	74⅝	74⅞	— ¾
35¾	30¾	Rex Chn 1.50	10	35⅞	35⅝	35½	35⅛	— ⅜
43	37	RexC pf2.36	4	41	41	41	41	+1
69½	53	Reyn Ind 2.40	152	67¼	67½	67	67⅜	— ⅜
81¾	57¾	Reyln pf 2.25	14	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	—1⅜
32	26⅛	ReynMet 1.10	189	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
80½	69	Rey M pf4.10	4	74	74	73½	73½	
34¼	25⅛	Rheingold .20	168	31⅛	32½	31⅛	32¼	+ ⅞
16⅝	14⅛	Richrdson .80	30	15½	15½	15	15¼	— ½
67½	58⅞	RichMerrel 1	72	59	59⅜	58⅞	59⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	14¼	RiegelP .60	34	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
19¼	15⅜	RiegelTxt .80	41	16	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
20⅞	13¾	Rio Grnd .60	37	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
13½	9½	RioGrn pf.80	22	13	13	12¾	12⅞	
51½	32¾	Rite Aid .22	26	50	51	50	51	+1¼
34	27¾	RivianaFds 1	x23	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
5¾	1	RoanST 1.05g	249	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
34½	28¾	RobshCon .70	22	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31½	
26¼	20¾	Robrtsn 1.10	6	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
32	25⅛	V RobinsAH .40	55	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
27⅞	23¼	RochGs 1.20b	9	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
50½	40⅛	RochTel 1.32	35	49⅛	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12½	Rockower .24	366	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
30½	27½	RockMfg 1.40	11	29	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
98	85⅛	RohmH 1.60b	24	96¾	97½	96⅛	97½	+1½
21	15⅛	Rohr Cp .80	29	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
37¼	25⅛	RollinsInc .20	43	36½	37⅛	36½	37½	+1
9⅛	5⅛	Ronson .25f	36	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	32½	Roper Cp 1	4	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	27¾	RorerAm .72	104	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅞
25¼	16¼	RohCCola .54	138	24⅝	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
44⅞	39¼	Roy Dutch 2e	595	44⅝	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
		Roy Dut In2e	71	41⅞	42	41¾	41⅞	
11⅜	6½	Royal Ind	200	10½	11	10⅜	11	+ ½
17⅞	12½	RTE Corp .24	7	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
45	34¼	Rubbrmd .56	12	43½	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
12	6½	Rucker Co	104	11⅞	11½	11	11¼	+ ½
30	21¼	Russ Tog .68	49	26¾	27	26⅝	25¼	
43½	33	Ryder Sy .50	120	43¼	45½	43¼	44⅛	+1½
		S - T						
40¼	32¾	Safeway 1.30	147	37¼	38	37¼	38¼	+ ⅞
29½	25⅛	St Joe Min 2	142	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27¾	+ ½
17⅞	15⅛	StJosLP 1.04	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
56	43⅛	StL Sa F 2.40	18	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	+ ⅜
42¼	36½	StRegisP 1.60	11	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	12⅝	Sanders Asso	136	22¼	22⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
8⅞	7⅛	SFe Ind pf.53	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
41½	31	SanFeInt .30	58	41⅞	43	41½	43	+2
14⅞	11	SarWelSci .30	27	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
19	16¾	SavanhE 1.12	31	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18¼	Saxon Ind	239	28⅛	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ¼
37⅞	26	Schaefer Cp	135	34½	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ¼
31⅞	25	Schenley 1.40	6	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
28½	23¼	Schenl pf 1.40	27	26	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ¼
8	7¼	Schnly pf .50	6	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
72½	60½	SchrgPlg .80	253	71½	72⅞	71½	72⅝	+1½
81	66½	SchlitzBr 1.40	61	81	84¾	81	83½	+2½
111⅞	87⅞	Schimbr 1.40	36	110¾	113	110½	113	+2⅜
22½	17½	SCM Corp	148	22¼	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ¼
19¼	15⅛	SCOA Ind .60	104	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
25⅞	19¾	Scot L Fd .56	12	24	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
26	16¾	Scott Fetz .80	96	26	26¾	26	26¾	+1
25	20¼	Scott For .60	48	24	24	23	23	—1
27½	23¾	Scott Paper 1	260	24¼	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
49¼	40	Scovill 1.40	18	48¼	48½	48	48¼	+ ¼
60¾	51	Scovil pf2.50	5	60	60	60	60	+ ½
7⅞	6⅝	Scud Duo Vst	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9½	8½	Scuddr pf.76a	61	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	37⅜	SbCL In 2.20	78	46	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	+1¼
14⅞	7	SbdWorld Air	199	11¾	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	+ ⅞
19⅜	13⅛	Seaprvo .12d	38	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
69½	51⅞	Searl GD 1.30	44	66⅜	67¼	66½	66⅞	— ⅜
86⅞	74⅛	Sears R 1.20a	306	86½	89¾	86⅛	89⅛	+3¼
18⅝	13⅝	Seatrain Line	546	16¼	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+1⅛
36¼	25	Sedco Inc .08	16	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅜
32½	25½	Servmt .50b	62	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+ ½
36¼	34⅛	Shapell Ind	49	35	35⅞	35	35	— ⅛
54½	46⅞	Shell Oil 2.40	120	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ¼
34⅝	32⅛	Shell Tr 1.39e	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
23⅞	19⅝	ShellerGl .80	25	22	22	21⅝	21⅞	
23⅞	21¼	ShellGl pf1.40	6	22½	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
26⅜	2	ShellGl pf1 35		4¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
50½	44	Sherw Wm 2	89	49⅛	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	28	Shulton .80b	28	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
15½	9½	Siegel HI	34	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
19¾	17⅛	SierraPac .80	25	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	
19⅞	13⅞	Signal Co .60	215	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
43	33½	Signal pf2.20	60	41	41	40½	41	— ½
19¾	15¼	Signal pf 1	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
50½	42½	Signode 1.10	2	46⅝	46¾	46½	46½	
8⅞	4¾	Simm Prec	41	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
70⅜	58	Simmn 1.40a	6	67½	67½	67	67	— ⅜
117	94	SimpPat .88b	17	114½	117	114½	117	+1¾
77½	63¼	SingerCo 2.40	182	72	72⅞	71½	72⅝	+ ¾
100	82½	Singer pf3.50	1	94½	94½	94½	94½	
31⅜	22⅛	SkaggCo .40b	74	30⅛	31¼	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
51¾	41½	Skelly Oil 1	26	51½	51½	51¼	51½	+ ¼
27	18⅞	Skil Corp	29	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+1
34⅞	27	Skyline .20	74	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	— ¼
51⅞	44⅞	SmithAO 1.40	45	51⅝	52⅞	51⅝	52⅜	+1½
26½	16½	Smith Intl .40	354	26	26¼	24⅝	25	—1⅜
57	49⅛	Smith KF 2	155	51⅜	52½	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅞
26	20⅝	Smucker .70	2	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	Sola Bas .50	x17	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
8	4⅜	Sonesta	48	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
25½	14¼	Sony Cp .03g	464	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
		Sony fn.03g	21	24	24	24	24	
40⅝	33⅝	SooLine 1.75g	21	39	39⅜	39	39	
19¼	15¾	SOS Cons .44	13	18½	19	18½	19	+ ¾
31⅞	25¼	SCar EG 1.33	27	27	27¼	27	27½	+ ½
29	23⅜	SoJerind 1.52	2	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
44¼	29¼	Southdwn Inc	170	44	45½	43¾	44	
37⅜	29½	Sodwn pf1.80	26	37⅜	38	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅞
21⅞	18⅛	SoeastPS 1.28	2	18⅝	18¾	18¾	18¾	
35½	31	SouCalE .50	339	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
28¾	24⅝	South Co 1.26	755	25	25	24¼	24⅜	— ¼
38½	33¾	SoulnGE 1.80	10	34⅛	34¾	34⅛	34¾	+ ¼
63⅝	53⅝	SouNGas 1.40	118	54½	55	54¼	54¼	— ¼
43	35	Sou Pac 1.80	97	40¾	41¼	40⅛	41	
75½	62⅛	SouthrnRy 3a	41	75	75¾	74⅛	74⅛	— ¼
15⅞	13½	South Ry pf 1	37	15	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	— ⅛
28	24	SouUGas 1.26	20	26	26⅜	26	26	
19½	12⅝	Sw Airm .27f	38	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
15	13¾	Swest PS .74	73	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	
11⅞	9½	Sparton .40	5	10	10¼	10	10	
47½	40¾	Sperry Hut 1	x183	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
71½	62½	Sperry H pf 3	x5	67¼	67¼	67	67	—1¼
37⅞	25	SprryR .25g	446	35⅞	37⅞	35⅝	37⅛	+1
15⅝	10⅛	Sprague El	75	15	15¼	14	14	— ⅝
18⅛	15⅝	SpringsMill 1	4	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅝	SquareD .80a	76	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
78⅝	64⅞	Squibb B 1.50	60	77½	77¾	77	77¾	+ ⅜
81	69	Squibb B pf 2	10	81	81	81	81	
37	31½	StaleyMf 1.40	14	35⅜	35⅞	35½	35½	— ¼
49⅛	46⅛	StBrands 1.60	181	48¾	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
61	51½	StBrd pf3.50	z450	56⅛	56⅛	56	56	
57¼	38¼	StBrPaint .40	11	54½	54⅞	54	54	— ⅜
21¼	14¼	Std Intl .28	39	19⅜	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	Std Kollsman	111	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
69¼	49½	StOilCal 2.80	250	59⅞	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+ ½
65	52⅛	StOilInd 2.30	189	63⅜	63⅞	63⅛	63⅝	+ ¼
81⅞	67	StdOilNJ .90g	552	81⅛	81⅞	81⅛	81⅜	+ ⅜
85½	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	194	74¾	76⅞	74⅞	76⅞	+2¼
8⅛	5¼	Std Press	50	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	
11⅞	7⅞	StPrudent .66	43	11⅛	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
62¼	49	Stnly Wk 1.60	9	61	61⅜	60¾	60¾	—1¼
13⅞	8¼	Stanray .40	68	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
19	14¾	Starrett .80	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
44	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	1134	41⅞	41¾	41⅜	41½	
12½	8	Sterch Br .48	13	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
46½	39⅛	SterlDrug .80	257	44¼	46⅛	44½	46⅛	+1⅞
85¾	74½	Sterl D pf1.50	6	84	85¼	84	85¼	+2½
38⅝	26⅝	gstevensJ 2.40	29	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
34¾	29⅞	StewWar 1.80	18	32⅝	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅝
26⅛	20⅞	Stoke VanC 1	51	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
15¼	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	z100	15	15	15	15	+ ⅜
47⅞	33⅛	Stone W 1.90	10	46¼	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	
12⅛	9¼	StoneCont .26	14	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
28⅝	19	StorerBrd .50	26	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ½
71⅞	52	StudWor 1.20	166	69½	70¼	69½	69⅞	— ¼
53¼	37	St W pfA 1.40	22	52	52¼	51⅞	52¼	— ⅛
33½	30	SubProp 1.12	25	33½	34½	33½	34½	+1
20	17⅛	SuCrest .80	7	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
24⅞	17½	Sun Chem .40	21	22⅞	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
54¾	45½	SunOil 1b	34	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ½
27⅞	22¾	Sunbeam .80	115	26¼	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
33⅞	20¼	Sundstrnd .80	12	29	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+ ⅜
51¼	41¼	Sunds pf3.50	6	47	47	47	47	— ¼
17⅞	12⅝	Sunsh Mn .52	98	17⅝	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
32¼	26	Sup Valu 1.10	39	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32	+ ½
204¾	170	Supr Oil 1.40	24	200	202½	200	202½	+1½
37⅛	29⅝	Supmk G .40	53	37¼	38	37¼	38	+1⅛
43	35¾	Supmk pf1.30	5	44	44	44	44	+1⅜
26½	18¼	Swank .60a	156	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
41½	28¾	Swift Co .70	171	39¾	40⅛	39⅝	40	+ ¼
33⅞	27⅝	Sybron .60	85	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅜
61½	51½	Sybron pf2.40	15	57½	58⅝	57	57¾	+ ⅞
17½	9¾	Systron Donn	24	15⅞	16	15¾	15¾	
44	23¾	Taft Brd .60	85	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ ¾
25	19⅝	Talcott 1.10	72	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	Talley Ind	398	14½	14⅞	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
19¼	13½	Talley ptB 1	53	17	17½	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
28	25	Tampa El .80	157	27½	27½	26¾	27⅛	— ⅜
74⅞	51	Tandy Corp	56	73¼	73¼	72	72	—1
25	18	TappenCo .40	46	23	23	23	23	+ ⅞
5⅛	3⅛	Tech Mtr .09f	19	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
44¾	31½	Technicon Cp	55	31½	33¼	31¼	32⅝	+ ⅞
42⅝	28	Tektronix	33	41⅛	41⅜	41	41¼	— ⅜
32⅛	23½	Teledyne .63f	237	31	31⅜	31	31⅛	
126	97½	Teled pf3.50	1	125	125	125	125	—1
84½	68⅛	Teledyne pf 6	2	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ½
21⅜	13¾	Telex Cp	971	21⅞	22⅛	21⅜	21¾	
26⅝	21¾	Temple I .25	26	25⅛	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
28⅛	23⅜	Tenneco 1.32	701	27½	28¼	27⅜	28⅛	+ ¾
10⅛	5½	Tennec wt A	455	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅝
105¼	88⅜	Tennec pf5.50	400	103¼	104½	103⅛	104	+1¼
38⅞	30⅜	Texaco 1.60	818	37¾	38	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
47⅜	38⅛	TexETrn 1.52	215	47	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
37	33¼	TexGasT 1.52	189	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
38⅛	33¼	Tex G pf1.50	6	35½	35½	35	35	—1½
24⅞	15⅞	Tex G Sul .40	472	23	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
38	31½	Texas Ind 1b	24	36½	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅜
109⅞	79½	TexasInst .80	43	109⅜	109½	108¾	108¾	— ½
43¼	31¼	TexOilGas	22	40½	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	— ⅜
24¾	18⅝	TexPLd .50g	24	21¾	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
64⅞	56½	Tex Util 1.92	644	60¾	61⅜	60½	61⅜	+ ⅞
30	23⅞	Textron .90	167	27⅜	28	27⅝	27⅜	— ½
39¼	32¾	Textr pf2.08	19	36½	37	36¼	36½	
29⅝	24⅞	Textr pf1.40	24	28⅛	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
13⅝	9	Thiokol .40	81	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	
47¼	35½	ThomBet 1.04	40	43	44	42⅞	44	+ ⅞
25¾	18¼	Thom Ind .40	29	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
53	34½	ThomJW .50g	26	49	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
27¾	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	38	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
35¾	28⅛	TI Corp 1.20	116	34	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
31	19¾	TidewatM .50	17	30¾	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
54	40⅛	Time Inc 1.90	37	51	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
48½	38	TimesMir .50	44	48	48⅛	47¾	47¾	— ¼
37⅜	33	Timken 1.80	36	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
26¼	19	TishRlty .40b	52	25⅝	26½	25⅜	26⅛	+1
21	12¾	TobinPcc .60	8	19	19	18¾	18¾	
27½	20¼	Todd Sh 1.20	6	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
35½	30¾	ToledoE 1.80	10	31¼	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
28	20	ToolResh .99f	107	25½	26½	25½	26⅛	+1⅛
19¼	13½	Tool Rol .40b	8	17¾	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
64	56⅝	Trane Co .90	33	60¼	60½	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅜
47⅛	34	Trans U 1.20	54	42½	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
22¾	13⅞	Trans W Air	695	22½	23⅝	22½	23⅜	+1
20¼	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	11	18	18⅝	18	18½	+ ½
13½	9⅞	TrnWFin .40t	32	13⅜	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
19	15⅛	Transmra .55	737	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅞
19¾	14¼	Transcon .20	5	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
11	6½	Transctl Inv	161	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
5⅞	4	Translircn	1243	2½	2½	1⅝	2	—2⅛
38	31⅞	Travelrs .80	371	36⅛	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+ ¼
48	42	Travelrs pf 2	18	45½	46¼	45½	46	+ ½
23½	18¾	TravLodg .25	68	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32¼	28	TriCon 1.39g	62	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	+1
38⅝	36¼	TriCon pf2.50	29	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
22¼	16	Triangind .80	3	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
41½	27½	Tropicana	23	39¼	40	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅝
40¼	32¾	TRW Inc 1a	97	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	39½	
103½	80½	TRW pf4.40	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
20	17¼	Tucsn GE .72	32	18	18½	18	18¼	
14½	8⅛	Twent Cent	140	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	Tyler Corp	252	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
		U - V						
33⅞	21⅝	UAL Inc	840	32⅝	34¼	32⅝	34¼	+1¾
30¾	19¾	UAL pf.40	469	29⅞	31⅜	29¾	31½	+1¾
29¾	25	UARCO 1.10	11	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅞
25⅞	22⅝	UGI Cp 1.28	36	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	28	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ½
16	10½	Unarco .40	24	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
24	21¼	UniILtd .41g	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	
29⅞	26¼	UniINV 1.59e	3	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	29⅛	Un Camp 1	121	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅜
46⅞	39⅝	Un Carbide 2	711	46⅛	47⅜	46½	47⅛	+1¼
15½	6⅛	Union Corp	228	12⅝	12⅞	12	12	— ¼
22⅞	20	Un Elec 1.28	167	21¾	21⅞	21	21¼	— ⅛
68	62½	Un El pf4.50	z500	63	63¾	62¾	63	—1
41⅞	33¾	UnOilCal 1.60	362	40½	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+1
57⅞	46½	UOCal pf2.50	66	54⅞	56	54⅞	56	+1¼
58⅞	46½	Un Pac Cp 2	108	58⅛	58¼	58	58	— ⅜
56⅞	41⅞	Union Pacif 2	25	55¾	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
8¾	6⅝	Un Pac pf .40	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
61¾	50½	Unionam 1.60	93	61	61	60¼	60½	— ½
30⅝	27⅛	Unionam wi	5	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
22⅛	18¼	Uniroyal .70	535	19	19⅝	18⅞	19½	+ ½
112	102¾	Uniroyal pf 8	z100	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
40½	29	Unishops .40	53	40	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+ ½
41¼	33⅜	Unit Air 1.80	219	39¾	40¼	39	39¼	— ⅜
21½	15⅞	UnBrands .30	253	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
76½	60	U Brd pf3.20	z60	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+1
19¾	16¼	U Brd pf1.20	31	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
15⅞	9⅛	UnitCo .25g	76	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	9	Unit Fin Cal	31	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
22¼	17¼	Unit Gas .80	74	21⅝	22	21	21	— ⅝
13	7⅝	Unit Ind .20	33	11	11	10½	10⅝	—⅜
7⅞	5⅛	Unit In pf.42	6	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
30¼	27⅛	Unit MM 1.30	26	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅞	Un Nucir	177	15	15¾	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
3⅛	2⅛	Unit Pk Min	24	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
45¾	37⅛	US F dG 2.20	94	44⅛	44¾	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅜
46½	32½	US Finl .05e	259	46⅝	49¾	46¾	49⅝	+3¼
36⅛	32	USForS 2.56g	10	35¼	35½	35	35½	+ ½
30¼	23⅛	US Fregt 1.40	193	29⅝	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	+1⅛
66	59⅛	US Gypms 3	154	60½	62	60½	62	+1¾
37⅛	33¼	USGyp pf1.80	4	34¾	35	34¾	35	+ ⅝
26⅛	18⅝	US Indust .60	144	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ¼
23¾	15	US Leasg .28	41	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	27½	US PlyCh .84	156	33⅝	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
26¾	21½	US Shoe .88	142	24⅜	25	24⅜	24¾	+ ¼
32¾	25	US Smelt 1	34	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	31	US Steel 2.40	400	33⅝	34	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	26¾	USTobac 1.20	73	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
24⅞	20¾	Unit Util .92	310	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
10	6¾	Unit Util wt	31	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	
31¾	26⅛	Un Ut pf1.37	19	30¾	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
39¾	33¼	U Leaf 1.50	19	36½	36½	36	36	— ½
32⅝	20⅝	Univer Comp	276	30⅝	31½	30⅝	30⅞	+ ½
58⅞	46⅛	Upjohn 1.60	197	58	59	57⅞	58	— ¼
20⅛	11⅞	Uris Bldg .40	281	18⅞	20	18¾	19⅞	+1
43¾	34¾	USLIFE .50	132	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	+1¼
28⅞	20	USM sfp	61	27¾	27¾	27	27⅛	— ¼
23	20	USM pf1.50	z30	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
71	53	UtahCon .60a	58	68⅞	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅜
37¾	33⅝	Utah PL 1.92	28	36⅛	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
18⅞	13	Varian Assoc	371	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ¼
26⅞	18¾	VCA Corp .40	x179	25⅜	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	19¾	VCA Cp pf.80	x25	29	29⅛	29	29	+1
41¾	34⅛	Veeder 1.60	18	34⅝	34¾	34¼	34½	— ¼
17½	12¾	Vendo Co .60	26	17¼	17⅜	17	17	+ ⅛
53	37½	VF Corp 1.10	38	51¼	52	51¼	52	+ ⅛
21	15⅞	Viacom wd	22	19½	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
27¾	17	VictComp .50	85	23	23	22½	23	— ½
10	4⅛	Villager	63	7¾	8⅛	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
28½	23	VaComw .80	4	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
25⅛	22⅛	VaEIPw 1.12	168	23	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
73	65½	gva EP pf4.80	z40	70	70	70	70	+1½
62	55¾	Va EP pf4.20	z50	59	59	59	59	—1¾
27½	20¼	Vornado	117	27½	27¾	27	27½	+1⅛
21½	15⅝	VIS Corp .48	28	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
23⅞	20⅜	Vulcan Mat 1	14	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
15⅞	13½	VWR Unit .72	86	16¼	17¼	16¾	17¼	+1½
		W-X-Y-Z						
60	53	Wab R pf4.50	z40	53½	53½	53½	53½	—1¾
65	57½	WachCp 1.20	13	65	65⅛	65	65⅛	+ ⅛
72	63	Wach pf2.20	2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ½
30⅞	24¾	WachRl 1.07g	141	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅝
32	23½	Walgreen 1	17	32	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
41⅞	37¾	WalkrH 1.20a	6	38½	38½	38	38	— ⅜
23⅝	18¾	WallBusF .40	18	23	23⅝	22¾	23	+ ¼
25⅝	18½	WallMury .60	14	23	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅝
41	30⅛	Wall M pf1.70	2	93	39	38	38	
5¾	3¾	Walworth Co	5	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
46	28½	Wang Labs	74	42⅝	44⅞	42⅝	44⅝	+2⅝
16	10⅝	Ward Foods	145	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
19½	14¾	Warnaco .60	23	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
46¾	37	WarnrCo 1.44	1	47	47	47	47	+ ½
76⅞	67⅛	WarLam 1.20	231	76⅜	78¾	76⅜	78½	+2½
35¾	26	WanrSwa 1	217	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
31¼	27½	Wash Gs 1.80	26	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ¼
15¼	12¾	Wash Stl .70a	35	14¾	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
24	21¼	WashWP 1.36	12	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
34⅞	18¾	Watkin Johns	346	32	33⅝	31¾	33¼	+ ⅞
14⅛	10⅛	Wayn Gos .76	2	13	13	13	13	
9¼	6	Wean Unit	12	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
12⅞	9⅛	Weathrhd	106	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
13	8½	Webb Del E	145	12	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅝
46⅞	37⅝	Wels Mkt .92	6	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Welbilt Corp	19	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	40	WellsFar 1.60	238	47¼	47¾	47	47¼	
26⅛	18¾	WescF 1.17f	34	24¼	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
25½	20½	WestTra .50	4	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
68½	61½	WPP pf 4.50	z90	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
29⅞	24¾	WIPtPap .50g	52	27¾	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
27⅞	21½	WstnAir 2.19f	284	28	29¼	27⅝	29	+1⅜
40⅝	35¾	Wn Banc 1.30	52	39½	39¾	39⅛	39⅝	
26¼	21⅝	Wstn Md 1.60	3	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Westn Pac	34	18½	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
51½	40¼	WnUn on 1.40	444	46	46¼	45½	45⅞	
85½	71	Wn Un pf 6	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
98½	81	Wn Un pf4.60	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
115	93	Wn Un pf4.90	1	107	107	107	107	
84½	65¾	Westg El 1.80	559	84⅛	85½	84⅛	85	+ ¾
64	53¾	West E pf3.80	z420	59	59	57¼	57¼	—1½
27	23	Westvco 1.05	57	22¾	23	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
37⅝	29	Weyberg 1.20	5	36	36	35½	35½	— ¼
62¼	52⅞	Weyerhs .80	270	53⅝	54	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅜
127½	116	Weyhr pf6.75	12	119⅛	120½	119⅛	120⅜	+1⅜
16⅞	11½	WheelPitt Stl	577	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
56	45½	WheelPitt 6pf	z120	57	51½	51	51½	+ ½
47	36	WheelPitt 5pf	z910	42	42⅛	42	42¼	+1¼
82⅞	65⅞	Whirl Cp 1.60	162	79½	80⅛	79½	80	+ ½
24¼	13½	WhiteCon .40	294	22⅞	23	22¼	22½	— ⅜
35⅞	29⅝	Whit C pfC 3	7	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	19¾	WhiteCrss .44	74	29½	30	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	14⅞	White Motor	111	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
12	7	Whittaker	752	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
41½	35¾	WickesCorp 1	135	39⅛	39½	39	39¼	— ⅛
14	8½	WiebtStr .25b	1086	12⅜	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
42½	31	Will Ross .40	121	40½	41½	40½	40¾	— ¼
46⅝	29	Williams Bro	416	47⅜	48	47	47⅞	+1¼
30	14½	WmsBro wi	213	30	31	30	31	+1
42½	26¾	Wms Br pf.80	17	42	43	42	43	+1
45⅞	36⅛	Winn Dx 1.68	34	45⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅞	+ ½
35	17	Winnbgo Ind	71	34⅞	35	34⅝	34½	+ ½
26	23	WisElPw 1.48	41	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅜
19⅛	17⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	22	18	18	17¾	17⅞	
71	61½	W tcoC pf2.65	3	69	69	69	69	
13⅛	9⅝	Wolv WW .50	19	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
23	17¾	Wometco .44	29	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
19⅜	15⅝	Woods Cp .48	20	17⅞	18	17¾	17⅞	
55⅝	35½	Woolwth 1.20	152	53½	54⅛	53⅛	53½	— ⅛
78¼	51½	Woolw pf2.20	4	76	76	75½	76	
10⅞	5⅝	World Airwy	176	10½	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	+ ½
195	107¾	Wrigley 3a	28	189½	189½	186	186½	—2¼
14⅞	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	45	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
110⅛	84⅜	Xerox Cp .80	492	108½	110⅜	108⅛	109⅞	+1
30⅞	25⅛	Xtra Inc	40	25¾	26	25½	26	
19⅞	16½	Yngs SD 1.20	3	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
45	36¼	Zale Corp .64	31	44½	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
40	27⅜	Zapata Norn	294	37⅛	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
42	30	Zayre Corp	163	37½	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅝
47¾	36¾	Zenith R 1.40	391	46½	47¼	46⅝	47¼	+1⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Zurn Ind .28	86	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜

NEW YORK, April 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.30	$1.96
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.12¾	1.93⅝
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.83½	1.53
Oats 2 white bu.	1.01⅝	.84⅝
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.75	1.66½
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.27¼	.39½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.44	.53

U.S. Commodity Prices

TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.16⅛	.18½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	106.00	99.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	36-37	41-42
Lead, spot lb.	.13½	.16½
Copper elec. lb.	.52¾-.53	.60
Tin, (Straits), lb.	1.68¾	1.82½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.15⅛	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.73⅝	1.87
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	377.6	416.2

* Nominal. ‡ Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 12, 1971

World sugar No. 11: May 4.61-62, July 4.76-77, Sept. 4.73, Oct. 4.73, March '72 4.71-72, May '72 4.70 b, Sept. '72 4.59 b.

Wool: May 63.1, July 67.1, Dec. 73.7, March '72 75.0 b.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cocoa: May 24.66, July 24.97, Sept. 24.32, Dec. 24.73, March '72 25.11, May '72 25.41, July '72 25.66, Sept. '72 25.96.

Copper: May 57.45, July 58.10, Sept. 58.50, Oct. 58.35, Dec. 58.00, Jan. '72 57.75, March '72 57.60, May '72 57.50.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): May 52.50, July 52.30, Sept. 53.10, Nov. 52.95, Jan. '72 50.75, March '72 50.45 b, May '72 50.75 b.

Potatoes: May 3.36, Nov. 2.63, March '72 2.93.

Silver: April 173.40, May 174.10, July 176.30, Sept. 178.50, Dec. 182.00, Jan. '72 183.10, March '72 185.30, May '72 187.50, July '72 189.70.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	27.60	27.66	27.48	z27.58	+32
July	28.10	28.20	27.95	28.10	+61
Dec.	29.30	29.52	29.20	29.41-43	+50-52
March	29.50	29.90	29.50	29.75	+60
May				z29.90	+60
July				z30.00	+65

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	1.63¾	1.66⅛	1.63¾	1.66	1.62½
Jul	1.60	1.60	1.57½	1.59¼	1.55⅜
Sep	1.61¼	1.61⅜	1.59¼	1.61½	1.56⅞
Dec	1.65	1.66¼	1.64⅞	1.66¼	1.61½
Mar	1.67½	1.68¾	1.65¼	1.63¾	1.64¼
CORN					
May	1.47¾	1.49¾	1.47¾	1.49½	1.47
Jul	1.48⅛	1.50⅜	1.48⅛	1.49⅞	1.47¾
Sep	1.47½	1.49⅛	1.47¼	1.49	1.45¼
Dec	1.44	1.46¾	1.44	1.46¾	1.43½
SOYBEANS					
May	2.90½	2.92	2.89⅝	2.90⅞	2.90
Jul	2.93¾	2.95	2.92⅝	2.93⅝	2.93½
Aug	2.93½	2.94⅞	2.92⅛	2.93½	2.93½
Sep	2.89	2.89	2.86¾	2.87½	2.88¾
Nov	2.82¾	2.83½	2.81¾	2.82¼	2.83
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	10.82	10.89	10.71	10.89	10.84
Jul	10.77	10.82	10.70	10.76	10.77
Aug	10.75	10.78	10.70	10.76	10.73
Sep	10.60	10.67	10.59	10.63	10.60
Oct	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.47	10.44
Nov	10.35	10.35	10.32	10.33	a10.34
Dec	10.25	10.31	10.23	10.30	10.25
Jan	10.17	10.21	10.15	10.21	10.13
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	77.00	77.10	75.50	77.05	76.55
Jul	77.20	77.10	76.50	77.05	77.20
Aug	77.25	77.50	76.90	77.25	77.40
Sep	76.60	76.75	76.25	76.75	76.40
Oct	75.00	75.30	75.00	a75.40	a75.40
Nov	75.10	75.10	74.80	a75.10	a75.00
Dec	74.55	74.70	74.50	a74.75	74.65
SILVER					
Apr	1.740.0	1.75.30	1.72.30	1.74.50	1.76.00
May	—	—	—	1.74.50	1.76.90
Jun	1.77.40	1.77.40	1.74.00	1.75.90	1.77.40
Aug	179.60	1.79.90	1.77.00	1.78.20	1.79.90
Oct	1.81.80	1.82.00	1.79.10	1.80.50	1.82.20
Dec	1.84.10	1.84.40	1.81.50	1.82.70	1.84.50
Feb	1.85.50	1.85.90	1.83.90	1.85.20	1.86.70
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	33.57	34.07	33.77	34.02	33.90
Jun	33.00	33.27	32.82	33.27	32.87
Aug	31.47	31.60	31.30	31.57	31.45
Oct	30.55	30.65	30.40	30.62	30.52

Sales: April 1258; June 1690; Aug 424; Oct 152; Dec 169; Feb 41.f

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGs					
Apr	17.65	17.70	17.55	17.57	17.57
Jun	20.57	20.75	20.50	2075	2055
Jul	22.35	22.65	22.25	22.57	22.40
Aug	22.50	22.65	22.40	a22.57	22.50
Oct	22.35	22.45	22.15	22.30	22.20

Sales: April 161; June 253; July 131; Aug 66; Oct 83; Dec 43; Feb. 22.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Apr	29.70	30.70	29.70	b30.70	28.75
May	29.55	30.55	29.55	30.55	29.55
Jun	31.20	22.75	31.20	32.70	30.65

Sales: April 237; May 432; June 271, July 12; Sept 525.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	27.25	27.50	27.17	27.47	27.32
Jul	27.70	27.95	27.60	27.92	27.65
Aug	27.25	27.50	27.17	27.42	27.12
Feb	36.10	36.25	35.95	36.20	36.02
Mar	35.80	b35.82	35.80	35.80	n35.60
May	—	—	—	n35.75	35.75

Sales: May 855; July 903; Aug 514; Feb 304; March 1; May'72, 0; July'72, 0; Aug'72, 1.

Open interest: May 5167; July 7592; Aug 6048; Feb 2343; March 105; May'72, 1; July'72, 91; Aug'72, 93.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 12, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. d—daily, w—weekly, r—regularly, i—irregularly.

(w) A.G.P. Fund $12.20
(i) AGRI-Fund $4.70
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund SF36.84
(w) Alexander Fund $9.73
(w) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $9.47
(w) Am. Inc. Prop. B.&S. $6.96
(i) Amitalia Fund $9.15
(w) Ampro Fund $11.47
(w) Anchor Australian Fd. $2.75
(w) Anchor Australian Tr. Pence84
(w) Anchor Unit Trust Pence51
(w) Anchor Unit Trust B Pence42*
(w) Anchor Wall St. Fd. $4.86
(w) Apollo Fd. Issue Pr. $29.49
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $13.47
(w) Aries Fund N.V. $32.89†
(i) Atlantis Exempt Fd. Pence55.3
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust $10.79
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $7.92
(w) Austri'n Selection Fd. $7.72
(w) Browninvest $23.37
(w) Buttress Int'l Dall. Fd. $0.78+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V. $10.06
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. Can.$14.44
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd. Can.$4.72

CAPITAL GROWTH:
(d) Cap. Growth Fd $4.87
(d) Cap. Gr.R'l Est. Fd. $11.33
(d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr. Bah.$2.55
(w) Capital International $11.43
(w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.80
(i) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh $103.78
(d) Caribico/warrant "B" $78/72
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,044.06
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs $9.54
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs $10.90
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.77

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) C S Fonds-Bonds SF104.25
(d) C S Fonds-Int'l SF105.25

CREDIT SUISSE:

SWISS BANK CORP.:
(d) Europa-Valor SF162.75
(d) Intervalor $106.50
(d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF260.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $8.88
(w) D.G.C. $52.44
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $9.82
(i) Delta Multifund $10.09
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd $13.16
(i) Dreyfus Offshore Trust $11.90
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A. $9.91
(w) Equitalis S.A. $9.15
(w) Euro-America Fund $7.80
(i) Eurunion $36.80
(i) Exec. Fund Canada $6.23
(i) Exec. Growth Fund $6.49
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $12.30
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund $9.27
(i) Fiducem BF1,338
(i) Finance Union $10.68

FINANCIERS INT'L:
(i) Am. Pac. Ext. Fd. $10.00
(i) I.P.M.A. $10.00
(i) Fine Art Fund Inc. $4.93
(i) First Amer. Investment $11.91
(i) First/Fund $12.37+

FIRST INVESTORS:
(w) American Trust $9.72
(w) Int'l Min. &Petr.Fd. $10.38
(i) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd. Bah.$8.57
(i) First Nt'l City Fd. $24.00
(i) First Security Cap. Fd $101.83
(i) Fleming Fund S.A. $79.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $12.34
(i) Fleschner Becker Fd. $21.39
(i) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF2,555
(i) Foreign Exchange Fd. $10.05
(i) Forest Growth Fd. S.A. $948.04
(i) Forest Income Fd. S.A. $935.72
(i) Formula Selection Fd. SF140.09
(i) Fortune Fund $3.41
(i) Frontier Growth Fund $8.09
(i) Frontier Trust $11.46

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
(w) Fd of Austral. ($US) $3.63
(w) Fd Austral Sterling Aus.$4.87
(w) Real Estate Fund Aus.$6.94
(i) Geneva F & T NAV $3.36
(i) Geneva F&TDist.Reinv. $6.20

GRAMCO FUNDS:
(i) USIF Real Estate $7.65**
(i) US/Italia (50-50) $5.18**
(i) Growth Equity Fund Can $5.98
(r) Growth International $8.69
(r) GuardianGrwthFd.Int'l $8.44
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd. $8.52
(i) Hanssmann Holdgs.NV $9.75†
(i) Hedged Investors $13.045
(i) H.C.I.T. Hobet $24.79

IOO GROUP FUNDS:
(w) Int. Commod. Inv. $5.06
(w) West Aust'lian Min. $15.91
(w) International Bank $10.18
INCOFUND $9.61

I.F. FUNDS:
(d) The Dollar Fund $10.93
(d) Realstock $10.57
(d) Fund of New York $9.42
(d) Fund of Nations $10.38
INGROW $23.34

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
(d) Am Dynamics F. $10.50
(d) Neckermann Fund DM33.70
(d) Nippon Dynamis.Fd. $8.49

I.O.S. FUNDS:
(d) Commonwealth Int'l Can.$13.53
(d) Commonw.Leverage Can.$3.54
(d) IOS International Can $6.97
(d) Fonditalia $10.73
(d) Fund of Funds $8.57*
(d) FOF Sterling £1.69
(d) I.I.T. $7.24
(d) Investors Fonds DM18.96
(d) IOS Growth Fund $2.07*
(d) IOS Regent Fund $9.01
(d) IOS Venture Can.$3.95
(d) IOS Venture (Int'l) $8.46
(d) Australian FOF Aus.$8.07
(i) Interfix $102.02
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.84
(d) Interitalia Lire7,685
(w) Intermarket Fund I. $116.78
(w) Int'l Income Fund $940.00
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd. $23.25
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd DM1,174.14
(d) Investpool Can Realty Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fd. $9.85
(r) Japan Growth Fund $8.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $9.90
(d) Japan Selection Fund $33.03
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,887
(w) Keyes R'l Estate Fund $5.47
(w) Keyfund $9.95
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd. $11.45
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd. $10.84
(w) Lake Shore Fund $61.85
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings $18.55
(w) Luxfund $21.34
(d) M. & G. Island Fund Pence67.8*
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund $9.77
(d) Mercury AssociatesS.A. $98.89
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $7.98
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $11.30
(w) New World R'l Estate $10.31
(i) N.A.M.F. $39.92
(i) Nippon Fund $15.36
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $8.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fund $54.38
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc. $3.13
(w) Pacific Inv. Fund $5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd. $21.18
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund $11.70
(w) Prime Americas Fund $10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC) $17.74
(d) Rebeco I $36.28
(d) Rebeco II $26.81
(d) Renta Fund LF2,402
(w) Resort Fund $10.29
(w) Roosevelt Fund $10.81

SAFE GROUP:
(d) Safe Fund $13.45
(d) Safe Trust Fund $13.61
(d) Global Fund $7.28
(d) Cosmopolitan Fund $7.83
(w) S&P Dollar Fund £4.76
(w) S&P Hampstead Co. £5.51
(w) S&P Jardine Jap. Fd. $11.29
(i) S&P Monitor Co. £3.70
(w) S&P Sterling Fund £3.74
(i) Security Growth Fund $12.08
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd $10.63
(d) Selective Capital Fund $7.71

SEPRO:
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $9.42
(w) Sepro (Issue Pr.) $10.30

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
(d) Share Int'l Fd $10.58
(d) Share Realty NV $10.82
(w) Shareholders Excal. $10.63
(d) Enterprise Fund $6.63
(d) Harbor Fund $8.79

S.M.C. FUNDS:
(w) Boston Int. Secur. $10.36
(d) Chase Selection Fd. $10.83
(d) Crossbow Fund SF7.98
(d) Int'l Technology Fd $13.49
(d) Invest. Selection Fd $3.83
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund LF706
(i) So. African Int'l Fund Bah.$.6379
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd. $14.13
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd. $236.14
(w) Star Fund $10.96
(r) Suez Amer. Risk Capital $19.62

SWISS BANK CORP.:
(d) Univ.Bond Select SF110.25
(d) Universal Fund SF127.96
(r) Talent Global Fund $11.13
(w) Target Offshore Pence74
(i) Terrafund Limited $5.15
(i) The Commodity Fund $6.03
(i) The U.S Fund N.V. $7.19
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV $17.59
(i) Tokyo Valor $11.16*
(w) Transpacific Fund $9.74
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund Pence37.5
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund Pence95
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd. $1.50

UNION BANK SWITZ:
(d) Amca U.S. sh. SF76.50
(d) Bond Invest. SF107.25
(d) Eurit Eu sh. Bid SF168.00
(d) Fonsa Sw. sh. Bid SF114.00
(d) Globinvest Bid SF89.00
(d) Pacific-Invest. Bid SF101.50
(d) Safit S Af sh Bid RP348.50
(d) Sima Sw.R Est Bid SF152.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
(d) Atlanticfonds DM32.03
(d) Europafonds DM47.70
(d) Unifonds DM25.92
(d) Unirenta DM45.30
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $4.66

USI GROUP:
(w) United Growth Fd. $1.38
(w) Un. Inc. & Gr. Fd. $10.41
(w) USI Venture Fund $6.21
(w) Euro-Am. R'lEst.Fd. $10.00
(w) Fund of Nations $11.67
(w) The Lion Plan $1.22
(w) U.S. Income Properties $10.44
(w) U.S. Land Fund $5.64
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. $12.78
(d) Victory Fund S.A. $10.53
(w) Western Growth Fd. $8.22
(w) West. Hedge Fd Cl A $4.965
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $729.50
(w) Worldwide Securities $43.26
(w) Worldwide Special $3.230
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund $8.46
(w) Zodiac Fund $8.03

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked. **For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

Tokyo Exchange

April 12, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	146	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	89
Canon Camb.	285	Mitsubi Shoji.	156
Dai Nip. Print.	287	Mitsui & Co.	191
Fuji Bank	260	Mitsukoshi	319
Fuji Photo	480	Nippon Elec.	224
Hitachi	130	Sharp	320
Honda Motor	180	Shiseido	1,149
C. Itoh	153	Sony Corp.	4,219
Japan Air Lines	1,570	Sumitomo Bk	258
Kansai El P	766	Taisho Marine	215
Kao Soap	316	Takeda Chem.	295
Kirin Brewery	219	Teijin	76
Komatsu	232	Tokyo Marine	335
Kubota I. Wks.	173	Toray	116
Matsu E. Ind.	555	Toyota Motor	405
Matsu El. Wks	714		

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Market Summary

April 12, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Pan Am	316,500	17¾	+1
Comput Sci	244,300	14¼	+1⅝
Ralston Pur	172,900	29¼	+ ⅛
EastnAirL	168,000	22⅛	+1⅛
Occiden Pet	166,700	21¼	+ ¾
House Fin	157,500	53¼	+ ½
Am Cyan	142,000	33¾	— ⅛
Bunk Ram	137,700	16⅝	+1
Gulf Oil	132,700	33½	+ ⅞
Transitron	124,300	2	—2⅛
Stauff Chem	113,400	41½	
Proct Gamb	111,000	61¾	— ¼
Wieboldt Str	109,600	12½	+ ¼
Am Tel&Tel	106,600	50½	+ ¼
Ill Power	105,200	40⅛	

Volume, all stocks: 19,410,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 2,306,800 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 11.9 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $30.
New 1971 highs: 202; lows: 14.
Issues traded in: 1,699.
Advances: 873; declines: 564; unchanged: 262.
N.Y. stock index: 56.73 +0.40; industrials: 60.48 +0.47; transportation: 44.50 +0.67; utility: 43.18 +0.09; finance: 74.09 +0.53.

Most Actives—American

Lafay Radio	255,800	25⅞	— 1⅝
Asamera Oil	129,500	24⅛	+1½
BranAirw A	103,800	10⅞	+ ¼
TWA wt	94,800	15½	+2
Certron Cp	69,900	6⅛	+ ¾
Cdn Javelin	70,200	17⅛	—2⅛
Salem Corp	67,400	13⅝	— ⅛
Crest Foam	57,000	14⅝	+2⅞
Leasc Cp wt	52,100	8⅞	+ ⅜
ResortIntl A	50,500	7⅛	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 5,410,000
Stock sales year ago 2,620,245

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
26.06	25.25	26.44	+.03

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	922.01	932.83	917.02	926.64	+ 6.25
20 Trn	208.74	212.90	207.91	212.01	+ 3.14
15 Util	123.75	124.62	122.83	123.72	+ 0.03
65 Stk	304.03	308.07	302.40	306.21	+ 2.45

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.13	112.15	113.42	+.93
20 Railroads	42.05	41.37	41.84	+.15
55 Utilities	63.29	62.21	62.72	+.03
500 Stocks	103.54	101.75	102.88	+.78

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
April 8	313,307	830,289	1,251
April 7	362,900	723,672	2,134
April 6	340,924	692,631	3,061
April 5	328,016	637,704	3,620
April 2	288,140	545,045	1,648

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-202

ACF Ind, Acme Mkts, Aetna Lif C, Air Prod, Air Prod pf, Alexandrs, Amer Hess, AmeHess pf, Am Airlin, Am Bdcstg, Am Invest, AmWat Wks, AMP Inc, Ampex Cp, Arcata Nat, ArmstCk pf, Assd DGds, Avon Prod, Aztec OilGs, Babcok Wil, Barber Oil, Bard CR, Bath Ind pf, Bausch Lb, Beckman, Black Deck, Bourns Inc, Bunk Ram, Bunk Rm pf, Cdn Pac, Cater Trac, Celanese, Cen Fdy, Cenlil Lf, Certnteed, Certnted pf, Cessna Air, Chesebrou, Chi EastIll, ChiPneuT, Cinn Bell wl, City Stores, Clark Eq, Clev Cliff, Clorox, Coca Cola, Comb Engin, Comput Sci, Conn GMtg, Con Foods, ConFds pf A, Cont Data, Corng Glass, CTS Corp, Dennis Mfg, Dentsply Int, Dover Corp, Dow Chem, ElPaso NG, Emerson El, Emhart Cp, Empire Gas, Engelh Min, Fed Mogul, FedPapB pf, Finl Feder, Fst Chart, Fly Tiger pf, FooteMin pf, Ford Mot, Freept Sul, Fuqua Ind, Gannett Co, Gen Develp, Gen Elec, Gen Motors, Getty Oil, Giant PCem, Grant WT, GlWnFinl, Green Shoe, Gulf Oil, Glf Res pf A, Hospit Am, House Fin, HseF 4.40pf, HseF 2.50pf, HseF 2.37pf, HousNGas, INA Corp, Ing Rand, IntT&T pfD, IntT&T pfE, IntT&T pf H, IntT&T pf J, Jeffrn Pilot, Jim Walter, JimWalt 2pf, JimW 1.40pf, Jones Lau, KanGasEl, KanNebr G, Keebler Co, Kennametl, Kidde Co, Kings DStr, KLM Airl, Kresge SS, LehPrt Cem, Lenox Inc, LFE Cp pf, Litton plcpf, Litton cvpf, LoneS Gas, Louisv Nash, Lucky Strs, Marathn Oil, Marlenan, Marq Cem, Marriot Cp, lmryld Cup, McDonald, MoPac RR, Mohwk Dat, Monon RR, Monroe Eqp, Monsanto, Murry Ohio, Narco Scien, Nat Airlines, Nat Chemsh, Nat Lead, Nat Svc Ind, Newberry, Newmont, Newmont pf, Ogden Cp pf, Outbd Mar, Over Trans, Pargas Inc, Pargas pf, Petrolane, Petrolane pf, Pittston Co, Plan Resrch, Premier Ind, Prem Ind pf, QuakrSt Oil, RalstPur pf, RdgBates pf, Revere Cop, Rockower, Rollins Inc, Royal Dut, Ryder Sys, SanFe Inl, Schrng Plgh, Schlitz Brw, Scot Lad Fd, Scott Fetzer, SbdCstL Ind, Sears Roeb, Smith AO, Sony Corp, Southdn Inc, Southdwn pf, Std Oil NJ, Stanray, Suburb Pro, Super Valu, Supmkt Gen, SupmktG pf, Surveyr Fd, Sybron Corp, Talcott Nat, Telex Corp, Tex East T, Thom Betts, Thomas Ind, Tishm Rlty, Tran W Air, UAL Inc, UAL Inc pf, Un Carb de, Unishops, UnBrnd pfB, US Finanl, US Tobacco, VCA Cp pf, VWR Unit, Wachovl Cp, Warner Co, Warn Lam, Wn Air Lin, Westg El, WhitCn pfC, William Bro, Wms Bro pf, Winn Dix, World Airw, Xerox Cp

NEW LOWS-14

FstNCity wl, Fla Pow, For McKess, Indiana Gas, MelvShoe pf, Morse Shoe, NSPw 4.56pf, OhE 3.90pf, Southern Co, Technicon, Transitron, Un El 4.50pf, Veeder Ind, Westvaco

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Each fund's record over the past ten years (or life of the fund if shorter) is broken down **year-by-year** to show annual *fluctuations in asset value, in dividend payments* and in *capital gain distributions.* For each fund results are shown three ways: 1) assuming all distributions taken in cash; 2) assuming dividends taken in cash, capital gains reinvested; 3) assuming all distributions reinvested, compounded.

Ten-year individual fund results are shown for two types of investment: 1) an assumed lump-sum investment; 2) an assumed dollar cost-averaging systematic monthly investment program.

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VALUABLE GENERAL DATA

MUTUAL FUND DIRECTORY: Fund NAME CHANGES, and fund names, addresses, and telephone numbers: address and telephone number of Transfer Agent and name of Custodian: name, address, and telephone number of INSURANCE AFFILIATE, if any; DOW-JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE—High-Low-Close and dividend for each year back to 1929; TOTAL NET ASSETS—Funds Ranked by Size; *Glossary of mutual fund terms;* Each fund's ten largest Portfolio Positions; and much, much more valuable information.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	9⅝	AberdnMf .40	14	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	
6	4⅝	Abrdn P .12f	9	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅞	2¼	Acme Hamil	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2¾	Acme Prec	5	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅛	
32¾	15⅝	Action Ind	66	32⅞	34	32⅞	33¼	+ ¾
9⅝	3¾	Adams Russl	10	7⅝	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅜
15½	8⅝	Admiral Intl	18	13¼	13¼	13	13	
12⅞	8⅝	A&E Plast P	55	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
7⅝	4⅛	Aerodex Inc	13	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
12	8¼	Aero Flo .30	36	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
27⅞	8⅞	Aerojet .50a	16	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
14	10¼	Aeronca .20e	22	11⅝	11¾	11½	11⅝	
8	5	Aerosol .10f	14	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	
8⅞	5⅛	Aerovox Cp	15	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
13¼	10¼	Affil Hosp .20	12	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	6	AIC Photo	3	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
6¾	3⅛	Aiken Ind	6	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	AIM Cos	85	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19	13⅝	Airborne Frt	52	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
2	1¼	Airlift Intl	132	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec	12	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
19¾	11	Airwick B .25	120	19⅝	20⅞	19¾	20½	+1⅛
65	57¾	AlaP pf4.20	z250	60	60	59	59	—1
32⅝	26¼	AlnWood 1.60	21	30½	30½	29½	29⅝	—1⅜
8½	5¼	Alaska Airl	29	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	
14	6⅝	Alba Wal .24	59	9¾	10⅞	9¾	10⅞	+1
9½	4⅛	Aldon Ind	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
22⅛	17¼	AllsMtg 1.03g	39	21½	21¾	21⅜	21½	— ¼
9⅛	6⅝	All Amer Ind	15	9	9	8¾	9	
16½	10¼	Alleghy Airl	100	15¾	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
11	6⅝	AlleghAirl wt	32	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ½
14	8⅞	AlleghyCp wt	31	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
21½	15½	Allen El .32f	98	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅜
45⅞	24¼	Alliance T R	8	39⅞	40⅛	39⅜	39⅝	— ¼
5⅜	3⅝	Allied Art	135	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅛	7¼	Allison Sil .40	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Alpha Ind	28	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
6¼	3⅞	Altamil Cp	14	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	12¼	Alter Fds .50	18	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
60	51½	Alcoa pf 3.75	z1600	55½	55½	54½	55	— ½
15¾	9¼	AlumSpec .44	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅞	Amco Ind	73	22	22	20⅞	21	—1⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Ameco Inc	16	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
20	13⅝	Am Agronom	34	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
10½	6⅞	A AutVnd .20	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	9⅝	Am Bltrt .30	18	11⅛	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	A BkStra .21f	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	32½	AmBldgM .24	20	32⅞	33	32½	32¾	
26⅞	21⅝	A CenM 1.04g	73	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25¾	— ½
23¼	17½	Am FinA 1.10	19	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
21½	18¼	AmFin pf1.50	5	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
31	23¼	A Fltch .62g	14	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
10⅞	3¾	Am Fltch wt	40	10½	11	10½	11	+ ½
6⅝	3¾	A Israeli .12g	16	5½	5⅝	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	A MaizeA .33	31	14⅞	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	+ ⅞
15	9⅛	A MaizeB .33	22	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
47¾	35⅝	Am Mf 1.20g	7	42	42½	42	42¼	+ ½
28½	18⅝	AmMotlnns	32	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
29⅝	24	AmPetr 1.05e	40	25½	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¾
4⅜	3	Am Precisn	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	A RltyTr .30g	9	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	AmSaf Equip	53	13⅛	13½	12⅞	12¾	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	AmTech I 1f	20	8¼	8¼	8	8	
20⅝	16⅞	AmesDep Str	204	20	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
41	33⅝	Amrep Corp	97	34¾	35⅛	34½	35	+ ½
5¾	4	AndreaR .05p	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	vlAndy Gar	11	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
38	23⅝	Angelica .16	22	33¾	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1⅛	Anglo Lautro	21	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Ansul Co	15	12½	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
3¼	2⅛	AO Indust	101	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2¾	Apollo Indust	53	6½	6½	6	6	— ½
13⅝	4½	Applied Data	34	10⅝	10½	10	10	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Applied Dev	37	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5	— ¼
29½	23½	Aquitain Ltd	109	28⅝	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
		AquimCda fn	15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25	17⅝	Arctic Ent	60	21¾	22⅛	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Argus Inc	22	3	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
17⅝	13½	ArizColol o C	21	17¼	17⅝	17	17	
22⅞	16¼	Ark Best .30	27	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
29⅛	24⅝	ArkLGas 1.30	98	26½	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	+1
14¼	9⅛	Arrow Elect	36	12⅞	13	12⅞	12¾	— ¼
25⅞	18⅝	Arundel	28	23¼	24	23⅜	23½	+ ⅞
23½	13⅞	Asamera Oil	1285	22⅝	24⅛	22	24⅛	+1½
12¾	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	17	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
11	7	ASPRO .25b	1	9	9	9	9	
23⅝	18¼	AssdBab .n.60	11	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
5⅝	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	12	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
32⅞	26	AssdMtg .60g	94	31¼	31⅝	31	31½	+ ¼
4½	3	Astrex Inc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Atco Chem	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19¼	14½	Atico Finl .40	1	19¼	19¼	19½	19¼	+ ¼
23⅞	15	Atico M .45g	50	23⅝	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1
11¾	4¼	Atico Mtg wt	154	11½	11½	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
33¾	28	AtCL Co .30c	15	33¾	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ½
18½	13⅝	AtlC Min .62g	21	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
2	1⅝	Atlas Co wt	32	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24½	19	Augat Inc	35	24	24⅛	23	23	— ⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Austral Oil	104	17¾	18¼	17½	17½	
15½	9⅞	Auto Bldg	22	13½	13¾	13½	13½	
[illegible]	8⅛	AutoMat Rad	58	13⅛	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
9¼	7¼	AutomSvc .20	5	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
52	32	AutoSwit .30g	35	52	54¾	51⅞	54¼	+2⅜
11	3¾	AVC Corp	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
9¾	6⅝	AVEMC .05e	79	9¾	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	33½	Avondl 1.20b	2	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ¼

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	22	BagdCop .40b	2	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
29½	21	Baker Ind .24	30	29¼	29½	29	29⅜	+ ¼
44	28	Bald DH 1.20	20	44⅜	45⅝	43⅞	45⅝	+1⅜
6⅞	5⅝	Bald Sec .16g	2	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Bell Co	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Bang Pun wt	40	3½	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Banister Cntl	169	12½	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
27	24⅝	BankrUtil .28	19	25¼	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus	10	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn	44	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
16	10½	Barnes Eng	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14¼	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	21	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
17	11	BarryRG .70t	15	16⅞	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Barry Wr .20	36	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Bartell Med	37	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
14⅝	6	Barth Sp .33	128	13¼	14⅝	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅞
12⅛	9	BartonBr .45f	9	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	
10¼	6	Bartons Cdy	21	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜	
4½	2⅜	Baruch Fostr	21	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	8⅞	BarwickET	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BBI Inc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
21	18½	Beco Ind 1	2	20	20	20	20	
19⅝	14	Behring Corp	32	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	
6	4¼	Bell Electrn	37	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	
12	7	Belscot Ret	48	11¼	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
14½	6⅜	Benrus Corp	15	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
16⅝	11¾	BergBrun .24	35	12¾	13	12½	12¾	
26⅝	22	Berg B pf1.15	7	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
9	4⅝	Bertea Corp	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
27½	20	Berven Carpt	26	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Beth Cp .78f	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
17⅝	9	Beverly Ent	300	13⅞	13⅞	13	13¼	— ¼
23½	17⅝	BigBearA 1	7	22¼	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
32½	22¾	BinneyS .80	19	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32¼	
21⅞	15½	Bohack Corp	31	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
8¾	4⅝	Bluebird Inc	39	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	6	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Botany Ind	68	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
6⅛	3½	Bowmar Ins	3	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
21⅞	14½	Bowne Co .16	31	20½	20½	20	20¼	— ¼
20⅞	15	Bow Vall .10	93	19⅝	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
38⅝	32⅝	Brad R gan	10	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	21⅛	BradfCom Sy	21	33	33½	32½	32⅞	— ⅜
15	9	Branch In .50	7	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
12⅞	6¼	BranifAir wt	66	12	13¼	12	13¼	+1⅛
11½	7⅞	BrnfAirA .211	1038	10½	11	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅞	BrascanLt 1b	275	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	14⅝	Braun En .32		19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
13½	7¾	Breeze .59f	5	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
8¼	6¾	BrA Tob .10g	1	8	8	8	8	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	BroDart Ind	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Brody Seatg	6	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11½	7¾	BriksPer .20	15	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co wt	6	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
26⅝	24⅝	BwnF A .40b	2	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
26½	23⅞	BwnF B .40b	31	25⅞	26	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
17½	8¼	Bruce Robert	23	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
43½	36½	BT Mtg Inv	57	39⅝	40¼	39½	39½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	BTB Corp	84	3	[illegible]	2⅞	3	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	BTUEng .07p	13	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Buehler Cp	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13	10	Buell Ind .15r	1	11½	11½	11½	11½	
26½	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	73	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+1
10¾	6⅝	Burgess Ind	35	9⅛	9½	9	9⅛	
35	27½	Burns WJ .60	44	28⅝	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
4½	3	Burr JP .05g	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¼	4⅝	Butler Aviat	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
18¾	10	Buttes Gs Oil	224	17	17¼	16⅞	17	

C

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅜	12⅝	Cablecom Gn	28	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
25	20⅝	Caldor Inc	46	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅞
32¾	22	Calcomp	392	32¾	33⅝	32½	33¼	+1
45½	16⅛	CalHltCare	71	44⅝	47¼	44¾	47	+1⅝
34¼	32	CalPrtCem 1	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
24¾	15⅝	Camcolnc .15	134	24⅝	25⅝	24¼	25	+ ⅞
8⅞	5 15-16	CampbChib	53	8 5-16	8 7-16	8¼	8¼	—1-16
12⅝	9	CampbM .30	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
5¼	3⅝	CdnExp G&O	954	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 3-16	4¼	—1-16
9⅝	7	Cdn Homestd	174	8 3-16	8 15-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	—3-16
18½	15⅝	ConHydro .25	6	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
25½	23	CdnInt P .80	32	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	— ¾
18⅞	10¼	Cdn Javelin	702	13⅛	14⅛	12¾	12⅞	—2⅛
5	2⅞	Cdn Marconi	56	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
40	35½	Cdn SuperOil	45	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
7⅛	4⅞	Canaverl .16t	18	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Canoga Ind	7	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
21⅞	16⅝	Cap Ind .16g	24	17½	18⅛	17½	18	+ ½
8¼	4⅝	Career Acad	99	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
30¼	10⅝	Caressa Inc	98	28⅝	30½	28⅝	29¾	+1¾
135	104½	Carnat 1.60a	13	130¼	130½	129¾	130	—1
16⅞	14⅝	Caro Pipe .80	11	15¼	5¼	15	5	
75½	65	CaroPL pf 5z	50	72¾	72¾	72¾	73½	— ¼
10⅛	5¾	Carousel Fsh	31	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
20	13⅛	Carro's Dev	15	19¼	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
17¾	16	CastleA .80	3	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
4⅝	3⅝	Castleton Ind	34	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	8⅛	Cavitron Cp	11	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
11½	7¼	CelluCraft	31	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
16⅞	14¼	Cen Sec 1.15g	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
27½	23⅛	Centry El .60	30	23⅝	24⅞	23⅝	24¼	+ ¾
15¼	7⅝	Centryln d .24	9	14	14	13½	13½	— ½
5½	3⅝	Certified Cp	8	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Certron Cp	889	5¼	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅞
12½	7¼	ChadwM .05g	20	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
34⅞	26¼	ChampHo .16	102	33¾	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	Charan Ind	17	4½	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
12¼	11	Chatt Gas .68	7	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
36⅛	26⅝	Cherry Burr	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	+ ¼
30	25⅛	ChiRivt 1.60a	1	29	29	29	29	
13	8⅛	Christian Cos	106	12	12⅝	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Cinerama	86	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜	
33⅞	33	Circle K Cp	24	33⅝	34⅞	33⅝	34⅜	+1⅜
11⅜	8½	CitSv AR wt	49	10⅛	10½	10	10	— ¼
19¾	12½	Citizens F .32	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	CityGsFla .50	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	ClarkCbl .02e	25	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
19½	13⅝	Clarkson Ind	32	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
6¾	4	Clarostat	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Clary Corp	7	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18¾	14¾	Clinton Mer	17	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Clopay .37f	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
14½	10	CMI Corp	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
31	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	18	30⅝	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	62	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅝	Coff Mct .15g	12	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
7⅛	5¼	Cohen Hattd	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	
8¼	6	Cohu Elec .10	36	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	11¼	Cole Natl .44	17	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—1⅛
33⅞	21¼	Colecoln .08b	49	30¼	30¼	29⅜	30	— ¼
32⅞	26⅝	Coleman .40	18	29½	29½	29	29	— ¼
18⅝	11⅝	Colon Snd .30	85	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
37	25⅝	Colwell .18g	41	37⅝	39	37⅜	38⅞	+1⅞
20⅝	12½	Combustn Eq	100	20½	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+1
24⅞	22⅝	Cominc 1.40	6	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
10⅝	6¼	Coml All .10g	13	9⅝	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
18½	14⅝	Coml Met .60	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Commodor	50	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	24	Com PS 1.50b	3	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	
16	9⅞	Compoind .36	9	13⅝	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	CompuDyne	10	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14	6⅞	Compreh Des	4	12¾	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
6½	3⅞	Comput Eq	38	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
5¾	3⅝	Comput Instr	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Comput Invst	10	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅜
4½	3⅛	Comp M .20e	3	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
21	12⅞	Compulest	89	15⅞	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅞
45½	25½	Comp Softw	65	44⅝	45	43¾	44	— ½
12½	8⅝	Conchemco	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	6⅛	Concord Fab	10	10½	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅜	Condec Corp	44	12¼	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅜
6⅞	5⅛	Connily Con	5	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	6½	Connrex .30b	14	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
7	4	Conroy Inc	7	5⅝	5½	5¼	5½	+
1 15-16	1⅛	ConCdn Far	31	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1½	—1-16
11¾	7⅛	ConDenS .05g	09	7⅝	13	11⅞	12¾	+1⅛
9¼	4¼	ConNat Sh A	3	6¾	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
13⅞	8¾	Con Oil Gas	73	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	8⅛	Con Rcfing	4	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
16⅛	1¾	ConsltDes .40	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cont Mater	74	3⅝	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9½	7¾	Cont Tel wt	156	8⅝	8½	8¼	8⅜	
12¾	9⅛	Cook Elec .30	37	11⅝	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅝
14	8½	Cook Ind	26	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
17¾	15	Cook Pnt Var	8	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
10	7	Cooper Jarrt	5	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
25½	22	Corra Blk .72	17	24¾	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅞
9⅞	5	Cosmodyne	28	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
25¾	19⅛	Cousins .40g	43	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
25¾	21⅛	CoxCble Com	9	25	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
9	5⅛	Craig Corp	60	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	8½	CramerE .37f	51	15¼	15½	14⅞	15⅛	
17¾	10⅞	Creative Mgt	137	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1
32¼	25⅛	CreoleP 2.60a	38	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	5¼	Crest Foam	570	15½	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+2⅛
7½	3¼	Crestmont	113	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
50½	40¾	Crompt 1.40	29	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼	
55⅞	31	CwnCPt 1.22t	73	44	44⅞	43⅞	43½	+ ¼
13	9⅝	Crystal Oil	10	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
18¾	12¼	Cubic Corp	145	18⅝	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+ ¾
7⅝	4⅛	Curtis Math	13	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
39½	25¼	CutterA .44	61	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¾
36½	23⅝	CutterB .44	15	35	35¾	35	35¾	+ ¾

D

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	8½	Daitch .25g	35	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Daitch wd	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
49	32¾	Damon Corp	16	48½	48⅝	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
16⅝	8⅞	DamonC .40	14	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
24½	16½	Danielin .06g	6	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ¼
4	3	Daryl Ind	15	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Data Control	15	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Data Documt	6	25	25	24½	24½	— ¾
9⅞	5⅞	Data Prod	146	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
13⅝	8⅝	Day Mines	37	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Daylin .24	87	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
10	7⅛	Daylin wt	88	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
2	1¼	DC Tran A	16	1½	1½	1½	1½	
15	8⅝	DCA Develop	46	14¼	14¼	14	14	
37⅝	24⅝	Dearborn St	36	36⅝	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅞
9⅛	5⅝	DeJur A .15r	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
15	11	Del Labs	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22¾	18	Delta Cp Am	12	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
43¼	33⅝	Deltona Corp	29	39¾	40½	39¾	40	— ⅛
24⅞	10½	Deltn Fd .12g	71	22⅝	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅜
36½	26	Den Tal Ez	133	36¼	39⅝	36¼	38¼	+2¼
31⅝	26	Depositors Ia	10	31	31	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11	Dero Ind .66f	29	11⅜	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	—1
16⅛	12⅝	DeRose Ind	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	19½	Deseret Ph	19	24⅝	25½	24¼	25⅛	+1
6½	3⅝	Detecto Scal	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
33⅝	20¾	DevCpA 2.29f	216	34	35⅛	33⅞	35	+1½
48½	26½	Devon Appar	45	43⅛	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	22¾	DHJ Indust	95	31	31	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
		DieboldC Lsg	86	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	
26	17⅝	Dillard .20g	9	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	Diodes Inc	70	3⅝	4	3⅞	4	
13½	10⅝	Diversey .50	33	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅝	10½	Dixilyn Corp	16	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
90½	78¼	Dome Petrol	38	82½	82¼	81	81⅝	—1⅞
15⅝	13½	Domtar .60a	14	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅝	Dorsey .10	21	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	DPA Inc	52	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
5½	3⅝	Drew Natl	10	4⅛	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24⅝	15½	Driver H .10r	10	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
23⅞	18½	Drug Fair .40	33	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Duraloy Co	31	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
11⅝	8⅝	Duro Tst .15d	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Dynalectrn	111	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛

E

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	5¾	Eagle Cloth	11	9	9	8⅞	9	
31¾	20¼	EriSchelb .48	33	28¾	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	Earth Resrcs	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	
23	16¼	Eason Oil .30	56	22⅝	24	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Eastn Frght	69	14½	14⅝	14	14½	+ ¾
8⅝	5⅞	Eckmar Cp	14	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	Ecologic Sci	225	16¾	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅝	Edgingtn Oil	14	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
33½	29	Edmos Corp	131	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	Edo Corp	45	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Egan M .15g	4	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
16⅞	9⅝	Ehren Photo	132	13	14⅝	13	14⅝	+1⅝
8⅞	5⅞	Elco Corp	32	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
16⅛	14	Elect Hose 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
16⅝	12¼	Electrog .60	8	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	
7¼	4⅛	Elect Assist	40	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
6⅝	3¼	Elect Comp	22	5⅜	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
9	5	Electron Eng	24	8	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	3⅞	Elect Rasch	22	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23	13⅞	Electron .60	31	22	22¼	21¾	22	
13⅝	8¼	Electros .22f	26	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Elgin Nat wt	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	6⅝	El Tronics	35	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	5½	Emenee Cp	5	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Emery In .30	33	13¾	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅜
18¾	14¼	Empire Finl	45	18⅝	18½	18¼	18⅝	
6⅝	2⅞	Entron Inc	12	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
30½	17¼	EpkoSho .80a	23	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4¼	Equit Cp .05e	47	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
32½	20⅝	Equity Fd wt	48	29⅝	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ¼
9	6⅝	EquityNat In	46	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
6	3½	Ernst EC A	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	
8⅛	4⅞	Ero Ind	59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	8½	Esgro Inc	10	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5½	Espey Mfg	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Esquire Rad	18	19⅝	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
4¼	2⅞	Essex Chem	11	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4¼	2	Ets-Hokin Cp	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5½	Evans Ar Ind	67	9½	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅞
17	12½	Executne .24	16	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	

F

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23½	25⅝	Fab Ind	44	25⅝	27¼	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
13¼	8⅝	Fabien .40b	7	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	
8⅞	3½	Fabrics Natl	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Fairfid Noble	68	12¾	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3	FairmCh .05e	12	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
16½	9	Falcon Sbd	65	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6	3½	Family Rec	10	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18	14⅝	Fanny Farm	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5⅝	4	Fed Resrces	83	4⅝	4¾	4⅜	4½	
15⅞	12	FedMart .40b	8	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
15¼	11⅝	Felmont Oil	128	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
21½	13½	Felsway .32	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
17¾	10⅛	Fibrebord wt	193	15⅛	15⅛	15	15½	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	Field Plastic	10	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
11⅞	7⅛	Filmways	24	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
19	12⅞	FilirDyn .01e	15	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
26⅝	21¾	FinSanBa .20	6	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
15	11	FinlGenl .24b	50	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅞	
17⅝	12½	Fst Conn .80a	3	16	16	15¾	15¾	
21⅝	19¼	Fst Den .28g	91	20⅝	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	— ¼
7⅝	6⅝	Fst Denv wt	185	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
4	1⅞	FirstNtl Real	12	3	3	2¾	2⅝	— ¼
1¾	¾	FirstNtlRl wt	36	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	18⅝	Fst SL S .16d	24	23¾	23¾	23	23⅝	— ¼
13¼	11	FstUn RE .88	40	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	
14¼	10¼	FischerP .66t	23	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
14¼	10	Flight Safty	9	13	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Fla Capital	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20¼	17⅝	FlaTile A .20	46	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
16½	11¼	FlowerInd A	8	15	15¼	15	15	— ¼
14⅛	10¼	Fluke Mf .41F	4	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
29⅝	10	Fly Tiger wt	44	23⅝	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Foodrma .30	50	20	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
89½	64½	Ford Canda 2	z210	84½	85½	84½	85	+1¼
28	16	Forest Cit .25	12	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¼
17	12⅝	ForestLb .27t	31	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
51½	27⅞	FrankMnt .10	22	49	49	48¼	48¼	— ½
11⅞	9⅝	Frank R .19g	4	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	FranksNu .60	5	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
20¾	17½	Frantz Mf .54	32	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	15⅝	Fresnillo .10g	34	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ½
6⅝	3⅞	Friend Frost	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Frier Ind .30	6	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
7⅝	5	Frontier Air	98	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
5	2¼	Front Air wt	16	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Frye Indust	40	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛

G

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4¼	Gabriel Ind	7	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Garan Inc .36	13	21⅞	22	21⅝	21½	— ¼
23⅝	13¼	Garcia Corp	12	21⅝	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	— ¼
11⅞	5¾	Garland Cp	14	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
10	5⅝	GateSpGd .20	27	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
20	12½	cGayld Ntl .30	15	17¾	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
11⅞	7⅝	Gearhrt .24b	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Gen Alloys	5	5	5	4¾	4⅝	— ¼
32⅞	23¼	Gen Battery	83	32½	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
8½	6¼	Gen Builders	42	6⅝	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
55¼	38½	G Cinema .40	3	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
11	6⅞	G Employ .16	6	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
9⅝	5¾	Gen Interiors	102	9½	10⅝	9½	10	+ ⅝
15¾	11	GenMtgI .30g	32	15¾	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
6	3⅞	Gen Plywood	14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	19¼	Genge Ind	33	23⅝	23⅝	21¾	21¾	—1⅝
4¼	2⅝	Genisco Tech	20	3⅝	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
16	10⅞	GerberSc Ins	25	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	
20	17⅝	Giant Fd .50a	19	19	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
12½	9¼	Giant Yel .40	48	11½	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
5¼	2⅞	Gilbert Cos	9	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
32⅜	18¾	Gilbert Flex	51	31⅛	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅜
10	6	Gladding Cp	122	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	
10½	5¾	Glasrock Prd	14	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
13⅛	9⅝	Glen Ger .18f	19	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ½
13½	12	GlenDis B .10	10	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
31½	25⅝	GlobeSec Sys	13	29½	29½	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	26½	Gloucster En	63	26⅝	26⅝	25½	25¾	—1
6	3⅝	Glucklin Ltd	8	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	Goldblatt .36	52	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
7¾	4⅝	Goodway	9	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	GorinStr .80	19	11	11	10½	10¾	
9⅝	6¼	Gould Inc wt	11	8½	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
6¼	2	Granger As	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	granite Mgt	59	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
10⅞	6¼	GrassVal Gr	17	8⅛	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
13½	6⅝	Gray Mfg	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅝	GreatAm Ind	61	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	3¼	Gt Basin Pet	32	4⅛	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	Gt Lak Chem	336	9⅝	9⅝	9	9¼	— ¼
7⅛	4	Gt Lake Rec	8	6½	6½	6½	6½	+
28½	18¼	Greenmn .29t	254	25¼	25⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
11¼	6¼	Greer Hyd	3	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
11	7	GryhC .20e	16	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	22⅝	GRI Corp .12	32	35¼	36⅛	35¼	36	+ ½
18¼	13⅝	Griesdck .45g	3	17½	17½	17½	17½	
16	10⅝	GrossTlcs .70	3	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
11⅞	7½	GrowChm .32	33	11	11¾	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	3⅝	Gruen Ind	6	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
4¼	2⅛	GSC Enterp	30	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
40	34	Guardian Ind	12	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
38	28¼	GuarMI 1.50g	84	36⅝	37	36⅛	36½	
23	18	Guerdon Ind	182	20⅞	20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
23¼	19⅝	Gulf Can .60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
6¼	2⅝	GulfSt Land	161	4¼	4¼	3⅝	4	— ½
11⅛	4¾	Gulf Wind wt	318	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	

H

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15	9½	HallsMfr .22g	19	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
10¾	6¾	Hamilton Cos	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14½	7	Hampsh Des	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	HamptSh .32	12	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
37⅞	25⅞	Harland .05g	58	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36¾	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	Harnischfr 1	14	27½	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
15⅝	9⅝	Hartfld Zody	44	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
7¼	3⅝	Harvard Ind	7	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
14⅝	10	Harvind pfA	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	3¾	Harvey Grp	24	8⅛	8¼	7⅝	8¼	— ⅛
26	6⅝	HarveySt .24	15	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Hastings .20a	101	9¾	10¾	9⅝	10⅜	+1
12⅛	8¾	HealthM .60	7	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
49⅝	31¾	Hckslnc .16	8	46⅞	47½	46⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	23⅝	Hecks Inc wt	7	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
6⅞	4⅝	Heinicke Inst	51	5⅛	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
37⅝	29⅝	HelenaRu .76	21	36⅝	36⅞	36	36⅝	
20¾	13¼	Her Mai .12g	5	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
7⅛	5	HIG Inc .25t	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9	HIShear .40	21	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	26⅛	Higbie Mf .80	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
11¾	6⅝	Hilhavn .04p	26	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	
60	36	HiltonHot wt	1	49	49	49	49	+1
11⅜	6¼	Hipotronics	17	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Hofm Indust	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
39⅛	36	Hollingr 1.60	15	39¾	40¼	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅞
2¼	1¼	Holly Corp	16	2	2	1⅞	2	
29½	25¼	Holoph 1.20a	38	26¾	29	[illegible]	29	+2¼
30⅛	24¼	HomeO A .50	29	29	29	29	29	
54	38⅞	Hormel 1.50	6	52	52	52	52	+ ⅜
20	15	Horn Hardrt	2	16	16	15¾	15¾	
24½	17¼	Hoskins .80a	14	23	23⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
29	10⅝	Hospital Affil	23	29⅛	29⅛	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅝	Host Ent .23f	3	11	11	11	11	
46⅞	29	House Fabric	13	44⅛	44⅛	43	43	—1⅛
21¾	18⅞	House Vis .32	17	20	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37	28⅛	HubbellA 1	3	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	— ¼
38	28¼	HubbellB 1	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
56¼	42⅝	Hubb pfA1.75	4	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
47	36⅝	HudB OG .50	32	46	46½	46	46½	+ ⅝
17⅞	11⅝	Hudson Leas	36	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
14½	11⅞	ghuffman .60	50	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	15⅛	HuskyOil .15	37	17⅛	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
42⅛	31	Huyck Cp .48	36	40⅝	41⅞	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅞
7½	3¼	Hycon Mfg	6	6¼	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
11⅛	6⅝	Hydrometl	27	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
45¼	22½	Hygrad Food	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ¼
55½	39	HygrdFdpf 4	x1	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ½

I

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	24¼	IdealToy 1f	17	34¾	35¼	34¼	35	+ ⅝
8½	4	IHC Inc	35	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	IllusWor Enc	29	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	IMC Magnet	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	ImocoGy .64t	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	5½	ImpChm .14g	2	6	6	6	6	+1-16
21⅝	18⅝	ImprlOil .50a	75	21⅝	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16	10⅝	Indian Hd wt	15	14⅝	15	14½	14½	+ ⅛
62	53½	InplsPL pf 4	z50	56	56	56	56	
13⅞	10⅝	Inexco Oil	47	11¾	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
8½	5⅝	InflightP .15t	176	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8¾	+ ⅜
8¾	6	Inland Credit	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13⅝	7⅝	Instron Corp	104	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
12⅝	6	Instrum Sys	308	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Int Controls	121	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	
5	3	IntCont A wt	15	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
21¾	17½	Inf Foodsvc	53	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	12⅝	IntGenIn .60a	19	16⅝	16½	16	16⅛	
24	12¼	IntProtein .10	116	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24	8⅝	Int Stretch	172	22½	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+1
11	¼	Interphoto	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
13½	8⅞	Interstate Un	59	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13	
21¼	16⅞	Intersystm	3	17½	17½	17¼	17½	
59	37⅝	InvDiv A 1.80	38	57¼	57¼	56	57	— ½
14⅝	9	InvDivB .45	148	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	
15	10	InvtFdg .60b	50	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	5⅝	InvtRoy .14a	7	7	7	6⅞	7	
19⅞	8¼	Iroquois Ind	313	19¼	22¼	19¼	22	+2⅝
8	4½	Irvin Indust	39	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
8	5⅝	ISC Ind	14	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
22½	14⅝	Itel Corp	161	21⅞	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	ITI Corp	45	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛

J-K

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	4⅞	Jaclyn .10g	6	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22⅛	17½	Jamesway	36	21⅝	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Jeannette Gl	13	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—1¼
12½	10	Jeff Lak Pet	40	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
16½	9	Jeffersn Strs	10	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
8¾	5¼	Jervis Corp	20	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Jetronic Ind	27	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	26½	JohnPd .15g	13	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
9	7¼	JS Industries	20	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7	Jupiter Cp	59	9½	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Kaiserin .27f	79	13⅛	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	4¾	Kalvex .60f	41	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Kane Mill wt	13	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
37⅛	24¼	KanebPL .80	2	37	37	37	37	
65½	59¼	Ka GE pf4.50	z20	63⅛	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
38	22⅞	Kauf Brd wt	8	36½	36½	36⅞	36½	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	Kay Jwly	30	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+
24⅝	17	Kenton .32	57	20	20⅝	19¾	20½	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Ketchm .30b	4	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
37⅞	25⅛	Kewanee .90	6	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
56⅝	39⅝	Kewanee pf 2	6	51	51	50½	51	+ ½
11½	8⅝	Key Co	8	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
11	6⅝	Keyst Ind .40	11	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
6½	4¾	Kliemb .10g	12	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
3⅝	2⅛	KinArk Corp	72	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9	5⅝	King Radio	8	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Kingsford .16	27	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
12⅝	7	KinnypfC .05	159	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
28⅝	23	Kirby Ind .36	58	26½	26½	24⅝	26	—1
10½	7¾	Kit Mfg	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	KleerVu Ind	9	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30½	22⅝	Kleinerts	7	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	
18¼	14½	Kilklok .56	2	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	
18½	14	Knott Hot .60	7	17¼	17½	17	17	— ⅛
26½	16½	Kollmrgn .40	6	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	12½	Kysor Ind .40	33	15⅞	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+1

L

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3¼	LaBarge Inc	25	4⅝	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
28¾	20⅝	Lafay Radio	2558	27½	27½	25½	25⅞	—1⅝
11¼	4⅝	LAiglon Appl	20	9	9⅛	9	9	
4	3	Lake Shore	86	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	LaMaur .36	35	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Langley Cp	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
10¾	7⅝	LaPoint .20a	7	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19½	Larwin .48g	63	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
4	2⅝	LaTour Bick	7	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13½	LeaRonl .28	7	19⅝	19¾	19	19	— ⅜
13	8	Leader Intl	3	11½	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Leasco Cp wt	321	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅝
27½	18¾	Lee Ent .30g	15	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1
12	7⅝	Lee Natl	59	11½	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ½
19⅞	15⅛	Leh Press .56	8	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Leigh Prd .36	20	21	21⅝	20¾	20¾	
25¾	13⅝	Leisure Tec	22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
47	31½	LernerStr .80	33	44⅝	44½	43½	43½	— ½
32⅝	18⅝	Lerner St wt	100	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅜
35⅝	22½	LeslieFa .40	118	29½	30½	29⅝	30½	+1
8⅝	4⅝	LevitoTown	71	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
112¾	67¼	Levitz Furn	58	109⅝	111	109⅝	111	+1⅝

(Continued on next page.)



This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

4,000,000 Shares

Pan American World Airways, Inc.

Capital Stock

Price $16.75 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, as may lawfully offer the securities in such State.

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc. **The First Boston Corporation** **Dominick & Dominick,** Incorporated

Drexel Firestone Incorporated **duPont Glore Forgan** Incorporated **Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.** Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. **Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes**

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated **Lazard Frères & Co.** **Loeb, Rhoades & Co.**

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated **Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis** Incorporated

Salomon Brothers **Smith, Barney & Co.** Incorporated

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation **Wertheim & Co.** **White, Weld & Co.**

Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated **Bache & Co.** Incorporated **Paribas Corporation**

April 8, 1971.

The merger of

The O. M. Scott & Sons Company

into

a wholly owned subsidiary of

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation

has become effective.

The undersigned acted as financial adviser to International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in the negotiations.

LAZARD FRÈRES & CO.

April 13, 1971

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هكذا من الاصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11½	6	Lierly Fa	11	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
10⅝	6½	Lierly Leas .24	8	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	Lilli Ann Co	19	13	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅜
14⅞	9	LilvLynn A	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Line TVI wt	403	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
11⅛	3⅞	Lockwd K&B	3	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2¼	Lodge&Shp	22	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24⅞	16⅛	Loehmann .32	6	23¼	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¼
21⅝	13¼	LoewsThe w t	86	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ¼
5¾	3	Logistic Ind	4	5	5	5	5	
27⅛	21	LaGenSv 1.16	11	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
26½	23⅛	Louisv Cem 1	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅛	LSB Ind 24t	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11¼	7⅜	LTV Aero .80	52	11	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
4⅜	2⅛	LTV Aero wt	52	4	4	3⅞	4	— ¼
7⅜	5⅜	LTVElec .07g	12	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LTV Lin Alt	10	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	LTV Lin wt	10	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
5⅜	3⅛	LTV Lin pf	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Lundy Elec	9	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
5¾	3½	Lynch Corp	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		M						
4⅝	2⅜	Macold Ind	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4¼	2⅜	Macro Chat	32	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅜	Magna Oil	35	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	Mat PSv 1.16	4	18⅛	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Mallory Ran	93	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
45	30	MamMrt .28	x61	45	45⅛	44½	44½	— ⅛
10¾	8	Magmt Data	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Manel St .30	5	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	14⅜	Manebd .60	13	17¼	18	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
14⅞	12⅝	Manat TR .50	14	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
10	6⅛	Marinduqe	64	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
16	7⅝	Marlene Ind	17	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	
61⅜	44⅜	Marley .40	217	59⅜	60	59⅜	60	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅛	Marshal Ind	35	22	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞	
20⅞	16½	Masland .40	73	18⅛	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	15⅞	Mater .77s	&	16⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Maul Bro .20	15	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Maule In .30g	5	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	McCrory wt	24	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	McCror wt n	117	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
56	36	McCull 1.12t	221	54⅛	56⅞	54⅛	56⅛	+2⅛
28⅝	25½	McCul Oil wt	98	27½	28⅝	27⅛	28½	+1⅛
37¾	28⅝	McDong .17	17	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14	Means&Co 1	18	16⅛	16½	16	16	— ½
17⅝	13	Medalist .16g	11	16⅞	16⅝	16½	16½	
5½	2⅝	MedcoJwly A	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
40⅞	33⅝	MediaGen .52	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	14⅛	MEM Co .72	32	20⅞	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	16⅜	Menasco .41t	77	19⅞	20¼	19½	20	+ ½
25⅝	18⅞	MerleNo .16g	10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
1 9-16	⅞	Merrill Isld	31	1⅛	1 13-16	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
10⅝	6⅝	Mich Ch .20	11	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Mich Genl	31	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Mich Sug .10	3	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
25	16⅞	Microwave	23	21⅝	22⅜	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	11⅝	Midlnd Co .20	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	
16⅝	11⅜	Mid Mig .35	42	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Midwst Ru R	43	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
26⅝	18⅞	Midw Fin .28	15	26⅞	27	26	26	— ⅞
22⅝	17½	Milgo Elect	124	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅜	MillrWohl .30	11	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
15⅛	12⅛	MillOnyx .54t	51	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
34	19⅝	Milton Roy	64	31⅜	33⅝	31⅜	33⅛	+1⅜
28⅝	16	MoBeatPkr	49	20⅝	21	20½	21	+ ½
7⅝	4⅞	MoKanTex cf	11	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Mite Corp	87	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	13⅜	Mobile Home	67	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15½	+ ¼
10⅛	7	Modern Maid	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Mohawk Air	155	6	6	5½	5½	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	Mohrd Can	2	3⅛	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	— ⅛
64	58	Mon P pf4.40	240	62½	62½	62	62	+ ⅛
27¼	12⅝	Morse El Pd	98	26⅝	27	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
10½	8	Morton S .32	20	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
13⅝	10⅝	MottsSMk .16	54	13⅝	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+1½
14⅛	9	Mouldings	41	13½	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
24½	18½	V Mt Vern 1.50	10	22	22	21½	21⅞	— ½
14⅝	9	Mov Star .50	3	11⅝	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
4	2	Moviele	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	MPB Cp .30	49	13⅛	13⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	MPO Video	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	12⅝	MultiAm .05g	6	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ½
4¼	2½	Muter Co	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅝	6⅞	MWA Co .10p	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		N						
6⅝	4	Napco Ind	14	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	
9⅜	4⅝	Narda Micr	68	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ½
7	4⅝	Nat Alfalfa	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
4⅞	2⅜	Nat Bellas H	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	6⅝	Nat Gen wt	61	13⅝	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Nat Gen wt n	303	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	Nat Hlth Ent	76	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
14⅝	9⅝	N Realty .80	14	12	12	12	12	
37½	18½	N Semicondt	22	36	36	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅜
17	9⅝	Nat Spinng	18	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12⅝	Nat Systems	34	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
7⅝	3⅝	NBO Ind	49	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	9	Needhm Pk	16	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
25	11	Nelsner .20	11	23⅞	23⅞	23	23	— ⅞
17⅛	11⅝	NollyDon .61f	7	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Nestle LeM	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	Newcor .90	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅝	14⅝	N Eng Nuclr	12	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
13½	6⅛	N Hamp Ball	53	9½	10⅛	9½	10	
3	1⅝	Newldria Mn	111	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	12	New Mex&Ar	11	19½	20	19½	20	+ ¾
5⅝	3⅜	NewPark Mn	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
82⅝	41⅝	N Proc .75g	107	78⅛	78⅞	73⅝	74	—4⅛
29¾	21	NH Times .60	35	29⅝	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	NiaFSvc .16	16	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	NMS Indust	37	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
20	13½	Norf So Ry	13	19⅝	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
17⅝	12⅛	Nortek .28t	139	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Nor Am Roy	55	8⅛	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
27½	24⅝	No Am Sug 1	5	27	27	27	27⅛	— ⅛
8 9-16	5 13-16	Nor Cdn Oils	95	7 5-16	7½	7 5-16	7⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Noeast Airlin	40	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
62½	57	N InPS pf4.25	z130	57⅛	58⅜	57½	58⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	15⅜	NNG Mo wt	23	22	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Nowst Ind wt	277	13⅝	13⅞	12⅞	13	— ⅛
14	8⅛	Novo Corp	6	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Nuclear Am	104	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	26⅝	Nuclear Data	32	35⅝	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Nytronics	126	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		O						
31¼	22¼	Offshore Co	83	30¾	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅝
38¼	31⅝	Oh Brass 1.60	2	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ¼
18⅝	14½	OKC Corp .80	13	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
4½	1⅜	Okonite wt	54	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	5	Old Town	37	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Olla Ind	9	13	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝
108¼	97	Ookiep 2.10g	z150	103	103	103	103	
11⅝	5⅝	Origenila .30	22	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Ormand Ind	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	OSullivn .50	6	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Overs Secur	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	Over Ship Gr	56	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
5	2½	Oxford Elec	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Oxfd Fst .30g	31	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝	12	+1
5⅝	3⅛	Ozark Airline	81	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
		P						
16⅝	11	P&A Indust	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	P&F Indust	209	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pac Cst Prop	26	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
24⅝	21	PGE 6pf 1.50	x11	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	19	PGE pf 1.37	x1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
19	17	PGE 5pf 1.25	x5	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	16⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	x10	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16½	PG rdpfA1.25	x4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16½	PG 4.80pf1.2	x3	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
7¼	15	PG 4.50pf1.12	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅞
32⅛	29	PG 9.28pf2.32	x11	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅜	P Hold .60b	19	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
20⅛	15	P Hold pf1.20	8	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
69⅝	61½	Pac Lt pf4.75	z30	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
65½	56⅛	Pac Lt pf4.40	z10	60½	60½	60½	60½	—1
65	56⅛	Pac Lt pf4.36	y30	61	61	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅝
18	14	P NwTel 1.04	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
73	64	Pac PL pf 5	z250	69	69½	69	69½	— ½
25½	20⅝	PacSLoan .30	10	27	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	P SwstAir wt	12	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
17½	8⅛	Pall Corp A	35	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Palomar Finl	85	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
54	41½	Pamida Inc	12	50⅛	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Pantasote	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
10	6⅛	Permont Pkg	3	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
8⅝	6⅛	Park Ch .30	2	7⅛	7⅝	7½	7½	
13⅝	9⅝	Park Ele .47t	10	11⅛	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Parklan Hoc	7	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Parkwy Dist	9	10⅝	11	10⅜	11	
30	17⅞	Parsons .25e	59	27⅝	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ¾
9⅜	8⅛	Pat PPap .30	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅛	6⅞	Palo CG .20g	29	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	24	Peab Gal .47t	65	29⅛	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
20⅛	11	Peel Elder	4	18⅛	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	Penn Eng .60	27	10⅛	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅛	PenobSh .10g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Pentron Ind	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
40	28	Pep Boys .96	11	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ¾
16⅝	9⅝	Pepcomin .40	19	15⅞	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	25⅛	PEPI 1.30t	8	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	Perini Corp	43	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
15¼	7	Permaner	151	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15½	+ ⅞
38⅝	31⅛	Petrie Strs	10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ¼
6⅜	5⅝	PhilLgDis .91	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	12½	Phillips Scr	7	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
5⅞	3	Phoenix Sil	64	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2	Piasecki Airc	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
48⅛	38	Pickwick Intl	18	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅛
40⅝	35⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	4	39½	39½	39	39	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	Pioneer Plas	47	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12	6⅛	PionerSy .12t	45	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅝	
34⅞	29	Pittway .60b	20	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
5⅝	5⅛	PllWV Tr .48	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PKL Co	9	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅝	30⅝	Placr De .30g	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
22	10⅝	Plant Ind	58	15⅝	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ½
8⅝	5	Plaza Group	28	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
13½	7	Ply Gem .19f	11	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Plym Rub A	5	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
c19	16½	Pneu Scal .80	11	16⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅝	Pneumo Dy	27	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
16	8⅝	Poloron .56f	34	15¾	15¾	15	15⅝	
18⅝	13¼	Polych .73f	25	18	18½	18	18¼	
9⅝	5⅝	Polymer Cp	z250	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
24⅛	17⅛	Potter Inst	470	24	24⅞	24	24⅞	+1⅛
17½	10⅛	Prairie Oil	7	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
18	15	Pratt Lamb 1	2	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .20	117	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
50¼	43	PrentHall .68	6	49½	49¼	49½	49¼	+ ¼
14½	10½	PresRIt A .80	11	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	+ ¼
14½	10	PresRIt B .80	2	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	
8⅝	6¼	Price Capital	77	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	19⅛	Proir Sil .50g	34	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
10¼	8⅞	Prov Gas .64	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	Prud Rearcs	63	10	10½	9⅞	10	+ ¼
27⅝	19½	Prud Bdg .24	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅞	4½	PrudFnds .10	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11½	7½	Pubco Pll .15	55	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
65	58¼	PSColo pf4.25	275	61⅛	61⅛	60¾	61⅛	—1
14⅝	10	PuntaGord Is	15	14⅛	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	
28⅝	18⅝	Puritan Fash	71	26⅝	26⅞	25½	25½	—1
13⅝	9	PutnamsS .34	7	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
		R						
5⅝	3	Ramer Ind	80	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	14¼	Ranchrs Ex	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Rapid Am wt	252	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25	9	Rath Pack	120	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ¼
9⅛	6½	Ray Resrcs	37	7⅝	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Raym Pr .40	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	RB Indust	110	18½	19½	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5⅜	Reading Ind	73	10	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
26½	22½	Real El 1.40a	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	RltvInTr .25g	17	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
47⅝	21⅛	Recrion Corp	102	44⅝	46¼	44⅛	46⅝	+2⅛
5⅝	2⅞	REDM .10d	51	4⅞	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅝
4½	3	Reeves Ind	28	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	2½	Reeves Telec	7	3	3	3	3	
14⅝	11⅞	Rem Arm .80	28	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅝
22⅛	17⅛	RepMtg 1.80a	66	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅛	3⅝	RepMigin wt	151	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅛	32⅝	RsrchCH .08	65	47½	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	7⅛	Reserve OG	99	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
10	6	Resistoflex	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
8⅝	5⅛	ResortsIntl A	505	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ½
8⅝	5½	ResortsIntl A	505	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
9⅞	7½	gresortsIntl B	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Restau Assoc	42	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Rex Noreco	289	21⅝	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
18½	9⅛	RH Med Svcs	26	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Riblet Prods	5	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Richford Ind	3	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
40⅝	24	Richton 1.07t	11	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	RicoArg Mng	24	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10½	3⅛	Riker Maxs	114	8⅛	9⅝	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅝

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅛	1⅜	Riker Mxn pf	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	RioAlgom .40	10	22⅛	23	22½	22½	+ ⅜
6⅜	5⅛	RITTERFin .06f	34	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Robintech	188	10⅞	12	10⅛	12	+1⅛
9	6⅛	Robin Ind	36	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Rogers Corp	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	½
25⅛	17⅝	Rollins Intl	43	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Ronco Telepr	20	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
8½	4⅝	Rosenau Bro	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
33	23⅝	RownDrl .07g	27	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	—1
14⅛	9	Rowland Pd	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
18⅝	14⅞	Royal Amer	30	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Roy Busn Fd	6	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Royalinn Am	212	13⅛	13⅝	12	12¼	—2⅛
20⅝	20	RPS Prod	15	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Rupp Indust	22	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	Rusco Ind	113	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Russeks Inc	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	5	Russell Alum	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7	RussiMll .20g	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
47⅝	39⅝	RustCraft .40	2	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	— ⅛
76⅝	66⅛	Ryan Homes	35	74⅝	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Ryerson Hay	3	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
		S						
24⅛	17	Sabin Roy .40	56	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	10	Safegrd Ind	40	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	19	StJhnTrk .90	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13	Salem Corp	674	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	Sambo R .10r	15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	S Carlos .12g	32	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+1
13⅛	12⅛	S Die G pf.90	2	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
35	23½	SJuanR 2.18t	4	34½	34½	34½	34½	
12¼	8⅛	Sonitas .12	161	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sargent Ind	45	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Saturn Airwy	74	9	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Sav AStop .24	39	15⅝	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
34⅝	24½	Savin B Mch	152	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ⅝
10⅛	5⅛	Savoy Ind	24	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9½	
5⅝	2⅝	Sayre Fishr	45	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Scam Instru	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	Schenut .10p	11	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Schiller Ind	3	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
12⅛	7⅛	Science Mgt	16	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13	6⅛	Scient Atlan	59	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅛	7⅝	Scope Indust	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
28⅛	16⅝	ScottysH .10e	17	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Scurry Rain	83	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅝	SbdAlMill .30	23	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13	8⅛	Sea Containr	10	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	SbdPlywd .10	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Seabrok .03g	34	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sealectro Cp	17	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Sears Ind .44	20	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24¾	— ½
11⅛	7⅛	Season All	5	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
22⅛	13⅛	Sec Migl .22g	31	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	15⅛	SelasCorp .40	51	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Selig Liz .20r	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Semtech .21f	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sequoyah Ind	89	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Service Cp In	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Servisco	13	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Servo Corp	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16	11	Servotronic	19	13⅛	13⅞	13	13	— ⅞
15⅛	10	Selon Co .45	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅛	SGL Ind 1.19t	18	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
8½	4	Shalick Denn	18	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Shetll Watch	11	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	ShellRes .05e	206	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	7⅛	Shenandoh	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	39⅛	Sherwod Med	7	54	54	53⅝	53⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9	Sierra P Ind	14	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Sifco Indust	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	5⅝	Sigma Inst	43	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
11⅛	6⅛	Signet Cp .30	8	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Simco St .20b	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15	7⅛	Simplxin .50f	21	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
22	19	Simplex Wire	2	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	Slikin SmRtg	8	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Sky CVITY Sirs	49	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅛	11⅛	Slick Corp	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	
31⅛	25⅛	Slick pfA 1.75	23	29⅞	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	SMD Ind	14	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Solitron	334	17⅞	19	17⅛	19	+1⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Sonder Brdct	34	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	25⅞	—1⅛
11½	7⅛	Sorg Paper	5	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
22⅛	13⅛	Soundsn .10g	76	21	21⅛	21	21	
10⅛	8⅛	Soest Cap .64	2	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
22⅛	9⅝	SC 5.80pf 1.45	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25	21½	SC 5.20pf 1.30	14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅛	SC 4.78pf 1.19	6	17	17	17	17	
17	14⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Sou Real Ut	7	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	30⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	31	45	46	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Swst For Ind	119	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅛
17⅝	12	Swn Inv .70	72	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Specity Rest	71	18⅞	20	18⅞	19⅛	+1⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Spector Ind	4	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Spectro .18	8	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Spencer Cos	25	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SSP Ind .12g	8	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	Std Allian .80	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Std Containr	4	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Std Coosa .80	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Std Dred .20e	18	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
41⅛	27⅛	Std Mot A .75	11	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Std Pac Corp	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	22	Std Shrs .15r	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	Stanley Avia	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Stanwick Cp	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	StapMach .80	19	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	StapMach .80	19	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Stardust .48	11	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18½	13⅛	Star Smkt .60	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅛	Statham Ins	35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
12⅛	8	Steelmet Inc	37	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	SteinH .25a	39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Stellar Ind	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	Stepan Ch .52	6	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	3	Steri Electr	177	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Steri Extrudr	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	4	Steri Pre .20f	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	SternMtl .06p	88	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	19	gsterlco A	67	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
28½	24⅛	Stop Shop .90	18	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅜
55⅛	44	STP Corp .60	127	55⅛	55⅞	55	55	
11⅝	5⅛	Stratton Grp	54	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Struthr Wells	58	8⅛	8⅞	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	15	Suave Sh .33f	93	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	
5⅛	4	Summit Org	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅛	16	Sun Elec .40	18	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Sunair Electr	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3⅛	Supercr .08e	1	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Sup Surg Mf	30	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	19⅞	Superscope	18	30⅛	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Supronics	10	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	6⅛	Susquehana	29	7⅛	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅞	Susque pf.25p	26	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Sutro Mt .83g	41	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Synalov .45g	29	10	10⅛	10	10	
55⅛	36⅛	Syntex .40	143	51⅞	52	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅛
25	21⅛	Sysco Cp .05g	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	System Eng	87	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝V	14⅝	
		T						
6⅞	3⅛	Tamar Elec	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Tasty B .88b	9	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17	9⅛	Tech Aerofo	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Tech Sym Cp	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	10	Technic Oper	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Technic Tape	58	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Technicolor	51	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Technitrol	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Teleflex Inc	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
88	56½	Telepromtr	128	75⅛	75⅛	72⅛	73	—2
11½	8	Tenna Corp	75	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Tenneco wt	140	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Tenney Eng	6	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Tensor Cp	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19	11⅝	cTeradyne Inc	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	Ter Hud .42t	361	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	23⅛	Tesoro Pet	217	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	+1⅛
70	60⅛	Tx PL pf4.56	225	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Texstar	50	8⅛	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Textron wt	7	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TFI Co Inc	21	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ThorMkt .30g	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Thriftimart	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Tokheim .60	64	32	33⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅜
63	57⅛	Tol Ed pf4.25	z50	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	Tonka Cp .40	29	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	TorinCorp .40	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Total Pet NA	65	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7 13-16	+1-16
16⅞	14⅝	Total P pf .70	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Town Cntry	30	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Tran Lux .60	53	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1
5⅛	3⅛	Transair .02e	3	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	TWA wt	948	13⅛	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛	+2
71	63	Tri Cont wt	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+1⅛
9⅞	5	Tri State Mot	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	Triang P .15e	12	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
12	8	Tyco Labs	123	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		U						
7	4⅛	Udico Corp	22	6	6	5⅞	6	
4⅛	2⅛	UIP Corp	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Unexcelled	113	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Un Finl .47t	8	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	17⅛	Un Invest .70	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	U St Om .10g	5	14	14	14	14	
26⅛	18⅛	Una MT .95g	58	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Unam Tr wt	125	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	UnAircPd .50	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Unit Asb .07e	277	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	3⅝	Unit Bd Cart	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	4	UnBrands wt	253	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
25⅛	22	UnCoLIn .30g	6	25⅛	21⅛	25	25	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Un Dollr .10p	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+
7⅛	4⅛	Unit Foods	45	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7	4	Un Natl Corp	80	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1⅜	UnNat Cp wt	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	Un Nat pf.70	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	30⅛	U P Dye .25g	52	45⅛	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Un Refin .15	101	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	US Ceramic	68	9⅛	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	19	US Filter	70	35⅛	36⅛	34⅛	36	+ ¼
53⅛	35⅛	USHome Dev	143	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	US Nat Rsrc	49	15⅛	15⅞	11⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5	US Radium	80	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅝	US Rhln 1.50	23	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
7	5⅛	US Reducin	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	US Ru R .25g	2	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	US Smelt wt	26	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
12⅛	5½	Unitrode Cp	40	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Univ Cigar	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Unv Cont .15t	104	7⅛	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	14⅛	Uris Bldg wt	65	28⅛	30½	28⅛	30⅛	+2⅛
11⅛	7	URS Systems	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Utah IdSu .80	7	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
		V						
29	14	Valles Slk H	54	28⅛	30	28⅛	29⅛	+1
8⅞	4⅛	Valley Met	14	6⅞	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Valmac Ind	9	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Valspar .06g	3	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	VanDorn .30	108	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Vanguard Int	48	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3	Varolnc	44	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26⅛	14⅛	Veeco Instru	39	25⅛	21⅛	24	24	—1⅛
31⅛	26⅛	Venicelnd .20	51	28⅞	29⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Vernitron	53	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	4⅛	Vesely Co	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	32⅛	Vetco Offshr	16	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7½	Viewlex	239	9⅞	9⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Vikoa Inc	189	11⅞	11⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Vintage Ent	8	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	VLN Corp	43	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Vol Merch	70	7½	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Voplex .15g	19	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Vulc Corp .10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		W						
10⅞	7⅛	Wab Mag .20	25	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
27	23⅛	Wacknhut .28	22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	Walco N .25e	z250	15	15⅛	15	15⅛h	
10⅛	4⅛	Waltham In	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	Ward CR Dg	47	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7	2⅛	Ward Fds wt	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	6	Wards Co .20	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Watsco Inc	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	24	Wall McL .50	4	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Welman Co	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Wellco Ent	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	WellRGr .30g	95	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	2⅝	Wentworth	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35	22⅛	West Ch Pd 1	7	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	—1
63⅛	59	W Tex pf4.40	z30	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Westates Ptl	104	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6	Westby Fsh	77	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Westrn D Pet	25	7 1-16	7⅛	7 1-16	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅛	Wstn Fin .15e	15	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Wn Nuclear	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	Westrn Orbis	9	5½	5⅜	5½	1⅞	— ⅛
53⅛	46⅛	West Un Intl	28	51⅛	52	51⅛	52	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Westrans Ind	50	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+1
32⅛	26⅛	Whelab .60a	25	31	31¼s	30½	31	— ¼
13⅛	8⅛	Whippany .60	10	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅛	11⅛	Whitaker .50	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6½	3	Whitehall El	42	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Whiting Cp 1	8	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	
6⅛	3	Whitakr wt	231	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	2⅛	Wichita Ind	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	5⅛	Willcox Gibb	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	16⅛	Wmhouse	15	19⅛	19⅛V	18⅛	19⅛	
7½	5⅛	Wilshire .14f	88	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28⅞3	16⅛	WilsonCo 1.35	28	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	
10⅛V	7⅛	Wilson Co wt	78	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
15	9½	Wilson Br .60	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Wilson Ph .12	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	WilsonSpt .60	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Wilson Sp wt	26	1	5	5	5	
9⅛	7⅛	Winkelmn .40	5	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Wolv Indust	39	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Wood Ind .52t	12	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Work Wr .60	7	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Wrather Cp	38	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Wright Harg	71	1⅞	1⅞	1 1-16	1⅛	+1-16
15⅛	9⅛	WTC Air .02g	32	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Wyand Ind	45	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Wyle Labs	27	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	Wynn Oil	10	32⅛	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Wyomissing	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Y - Z						
15⅛	11⅛	Yates Ind	95	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
42	15⅛	Yonk Ra .80a	60	38⅛	39	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
6	4	Zero Mfg .05	13	1	5	4⅛	5	
18⅛	13⅛	Zim Hom .24	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Zion Foods	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared o rpaid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 12, 1971

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	INDUSTRIALS				
11035	Abitibi	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
1300	Acklands	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
500	Agra Ind	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
390	Albta GT	53	52⅝	53	+ ¼
225	Albta NG	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
725	Argus pf C	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1390	Atl Sug	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
4073	Bk Nova S	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ¼
14928	Bell Can	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
2650	Block Bros	4.40	4.30	4.40	+.05
8800	Bovis	2.55	2.45	2.50	—.05
350	Burns	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3745	Calg Pow	29¼	29	29⅛	—1
500	Can Pack	22	21⅝	22	— 2
1160	Can Perm Mtg	15⅛	15	15	
269	Cdn Hydro	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
7071	Cdn Im Bk	22⅛	22	22	
5975	Cdn Ind Gas	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
365	Cdn Tire	37	36	37	+1
600	Cdn Wstgh	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6680	Capital Div	1.20	1.10	1.10	—.10
4048	Chemcell	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1375	Cmwlth H Inns	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2800	Con Build	1.75	.65	1.70	
10234	Consum Gas	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ¼
1660	Crush Intl	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
2510	Cygnus A	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
230	Cygnus B	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2160	Dom Fdrs	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
3085	Dom Stores	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
1025	duPont Can	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
255	Dylx Div A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
200	Emco	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
905	Falcon	155	152	155	+4
1600	Fed Grain	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
492	Fraser	19	18½	18¾	+ ¼
800	Gen Dist Can	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
691	Gt L Pap	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
150	Gt W Life	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
700	Greyhd Can	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1750	Guar Trust	11	10⅞	11	— ⅜
8650	Gulf Can	22⅞	22	22⅝	
1510	Hawk Sd	2.85	2.60	2.65	+.05
301	HuronErie	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
7470	IAC Ltd	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
350	Inglis	8	10	10	
760	Inland Gas	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13775	Int P Line	28⅝	28	28⅝	⅜+
3070	Inv Grp A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4141	Jockey Cl	5½	5½	5½	
1300	Kaiser Resour	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2428	Labatt J	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
600	Lk Ont Cem	3.15	3.10	3.15	+.05
540	L Secord	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
956	Loblaw A	5.12	4.95	5.12	+.17
700	Loblaw B	5.00	4.95	5.00	+.05
350	Loeb	4.25	4.20	4.20	
903	MacM Bl	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
715	Maple Mill	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
750	Maltro Strs	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
1799	Moore	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
7066	Norand	37	35⅜	37	+1⅛
8594	Nor Ctl G	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2800	OSF Ind	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
1450	Oshawa A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9070	Pembina A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	Petrofina	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
225	Rothmans	12	12	12	— ½
7520	Scotts Rest	12⅛	12	12	— ½
1945	Shell Can A	36⅛	36	36	— ½
938	Simpsn Ltd	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ½
468	Simpsir A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
8895	Slater Stl	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
2000	Std Brstg Ltd	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
8082	Steel Can	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
125	Super Pet	43	43	43	
110	Teledyn Can	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1129	Texaco Can	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
280	Thom Newspap	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
1501	Tor Dm Bk	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
1435	Trad Grp A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1780	Trans Can	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
4823	Trans Mt	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
432	Un CarbCan	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
753	Un Gas Can	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
35	Un O Gen	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
400	Versatile	3.20	3.20	3.20	
990	Walhoco	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
250	Westbn Intl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
1650	WCdn Seed	4.35	4.30	4.35	
350	Weston	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ¼
450	White Pass	15	15	15	
	MINES				
1300	Agnico	3.40	3.35	3.35	—.10
600	A Rouyn	.60	.60	.60	+.01
3325	Beth Cop	17.62	17.37	17.50	
500	Bralor	2.30	2.25	2.28	+.13
1350	Brun MS	6.70	6.55	6.70	+.15
700	Camflo	3.35	3.30	3.30	—.10
3050	Can Tung	2.30	2.25	2.25	—.01
2500	Cass ar	23.50	23.50	23.50	
4900	Chimaloy	3.15	2.76	3.15	+.36
300	C Marban	3.60	3.60	3.60	
7640	C Morris	2.69	2.60	2.65	
1030	Conwest	11.37	11.00	11.00	—.25
11826	Copperf	.81	1.78	1.79	+.03
2625	Crgmt	9.95	9.80	9.85	—.15
290	Denis	30.12	30.12	30.12	—.12
1110	Dickens	1.42	1.42	1.42	—.08
1200	Disc Mns	1.18	1.16	1.16	—.01
1064	East Sull	3.95	3.95	3.95	+.05
8600	Giant Msc	4.95	4.80	4.85	—.05
1150	Grnlsale	3.60	13.37	13.50	+.12
11242	High Bel	4.00	3.95	4.00	+.10
5850	Holling	40.00	39.50	40.00	+.50
600	Int Hall	1.51	1.51	1.51	—.09
162	Int Mogul	12.00	12.00	12.00	—.12
9600	Joutel Cop	.94	.92	.94	+.02
1700	Km Kotia	1.30	1.25	1.26	—.02
1605	Kerr Ad	10.37	10.12	10.37	+.25
1035	Labrad	39.50	39.25	39.50	
578	L Dufit	14.75	14.50	14.62	—.12
6800	Leitch	1.99	1.92	1.98	+.07
927	Madeline	3.65	3.35	3.55	—.10
4907	Mattag	31.25	30.50	31.25	+1.00
450	Newcon	5.80	5.80	5.80	—.15
7800	New Imp	1.46	1.43	1.45	+.01
2525	Opem	12.00	11.75	11.87	
8809	Orchan	4.10	4.00	4.10	+.10
783	Patino	25.50	25.25	25.50	+.37
1780	Pine Pt	35.80	34.75	34.75	+.25
2162	Placer	38.75	38.00	38.00	—.25
100	Rayrock	1.65	1.65	1.65	
7530	Sherritt	20.37	20.12	20.12	+.12
500	Silvfld	2.45	2.15	2.45	+.20
4100	Siscoe	1.85	1.78	1.85	+.03
3995	Steep R	2.69	2.62	2.65	—.04
1264	Sullivan	4.25	4.20	4.20	+.05
8410	Teck A	7.65	7.30	7.50	+.25
7000	Tribag	1.10	1.07	1.07	—.03
600	Un Keno	6.00	5.70	6.00	+.30
1900	Upp Can	2.04	1.96	2.01	—.04
1550	W Mnes	2.70	3.60	3.70	—.05
975	Yk Bear	5.75	5.75	5.75	
	OILS & GAS				
2700	Alminex	5.95	5.85	5.95	
14035	BP Oil	7.10	6.95	7.05	
1155	Cen Del	12.62	12.37	12.50	—.12
6950	Chief Dev	8.40	8.35	8.40	—.05
600	Clark C	2.85	2.82	2.85	+.01
7050	Dynam	1.28	1.24	1.24	—.03
3810	Gt Plain	36.00	35.50	36.00	+.50
1300	Nat Petro	3.65	3.60	3.60	
1475	Num OG	7.75	7.55	7.55	—.25
9100	Permo	.78	.73	.76	—.02
1500	Petrol	1.37	1.32	1.36	—.01
8800	Place G	1.50	1.46	1.50	+.01
3125	Ranger	14.00	13.62	13.75	
45100	Spooner	2.20	2.08	2.16	+.06

Total sales 2,650,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2200	Algoma	15	14⅞	15	
36	Asbestos	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
6256	Bank Mont	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1650	Bombadrier	12⅛	12	12	
2000	Brinco	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1300	CAE Ind	4.70	4.50	4.70	+.20
170	CanCement	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ ⅜
600	Can Stmship	32	32	32	
350	Cdn Indust	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
724	Cdn Int Pow	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
1425	Con Bath	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
1450	Dom Text	16	15½	16	+ ½
1003	Gaz Metro	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1100	Imasco	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Ivaco	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
400	Laur Fin	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
45	Molson A	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
700	Molson B	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
100	Mtl Trust	14½	14½	14½	
	PhoenkCn O	9.70	9.65	9.65	
108330	Power Cp	4.95	4.90	4.95	
2800	Price Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
200	Rolland A	4.00	3.90	3.90	
2804	Royal Bank	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
783	Royal Trst	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
549	Ste nberg A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5050	Zellers	16⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ½

Total sales 1,270,006 shares.

Japanese Output Rises

TOKYO, April 12 (AP-DJ).—Japan's industrial production index rose 0.5 percent in February to 222.8, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. The base figure of 100 represents 1965 output.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 12, 1971

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.45	5.56
Aberdn	2.23	2.44
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	7.53	8.25
Incom	4.49	4.92
Insur	9.88	10.83
Advisrs	5.83	6.37
Aetna F	10.26	11.21
Affiliatd	7.61	8.23
Afuture F	10.31	10.31
AllAm Fd	.83	.91
Allstate	11.44	12.30
Alpha	12.53	13.69
Amcap	6.57	7.18
Am Bus	3.46	3.74
Am Diver	11.28	12.33
Am Eqity	5.46	5.97
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.36	10.23
Incme	9.74	10.69
Invest	9.27	10.13
Specl	9.74	
Stock	9.45	10.33
Am Inv	5.99	5.99
Am Grth	6.97	7.62
Am Mutl	9.57	10.46
AmN Gth	3.65	3.99
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.93	9.79
Grwth	12.03	13.18
Incme	8.49	9.30
Fd Inv	9.44	10.35
Vent	44.92	49.23
Astron	5.21	5.69
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.97	6.49
Fnd B	8.16	8.87
Stock	6.43	7.02
Scien	4.95	5.38
Babson	9.85	9.85
Bayrock	8.67	9.48
Beacn Hll	11.46	11.46
Beach In	14.79	14.79
Berg Ken	9.58	9.58
Berk Gth	7.26	7.92
Bondstk	6.95	7.60
Bostn Stk	8.39	9.17
Bost Fdn	11.93	13.04
Bost Fnd	8.56	9.36
Brwn Fd	3.92	4.28
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.54	17.03
Candn	20.39	22.32
Divid	3.91	4.29
NatW S	10.96	12.01
NY Vnt	17.27	18.91
Bus Mgt	7.86	8.41
CG Fund	10.47	11.32
Capam	8.28	9.08
Capit Gth	3.80	4.17
Capit Sh	6.73	7.38
Centry Sh	13.24	14.47
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.10	13.22
Com St	1.82	1.99
Grwth	5.70	6.23
Incom	7.88	8.61
Specl	1.96	2.14
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	8.05	8.80
Fund	10.39	11.36
Front	91.88	95.96
Shrhld	12.19	13.32
Specl	10.17	11.11
Chemicl	18.59	20.31
Colonial:		
Equty	4.54	4.96
Fund	11.60	12.68
Grwth	6.74	7.34
Incom	9.90	10.82
Vent	5.48	5.99
Colu Grth	14.09	14.09
ComS Bd	5.31	5.77
Cwlth AB	1.47	1.59
Cwlth C	unavail	
Comp As	10.17	11.15
Comp Cp	7.32	8.02
Comp Bd	9.59	10.42
Comp Fd	10.40	11.30
Comsik	4.49	4.91
Concord	13.24	13.24
Cons Inv	12.12	12.37
Constel G	7.26	7.93
Cont Mut	8.56	8.56
Cont Gth	10.92	11.03
Corp Ldr	16.20	17.75
Ctry Cap	13.72	14.83
Crn WDiv	6.42	7.02
Crn WDal	7.30	7.98
deVegh	71.27	71.27
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.59	13.76
Delaw	13.85	15.14
Delta	8.00	8.74
Dodg Cox	16.34	16.34
Drexel	15.33	15.33
Dreyf Fd	12.79	14.02
Dreyf Lv	14.77	16.19
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.31	11.27
Grwth	13.44	14.69
Incom	6.41	7.01
Specl	9.74	10.64
Stock	14.25	15.57
Ebrstdt	14.78	16.15
Egret Gt	13.81	15.01
Elfun Tr	19.47	
Emer Sec	6.75	7.37
Energy	13.88	13.88
Entprse	6.66	7.28
Equity	9.71	10.61
Equit Gth	9.52	10.43
Equit Pro	4.67	5.13
Fairfld	11.32	12.37
Farm Bu	10.69	10.69
Fidel Des	7.50	
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.88	14.08
Contfd	9.86	10.78
Essex	14.69	16.05
Evrst	13.89	15.18
Fidel	15.75	18.31
Puritn	10.80	11.80
Salem	5.76	6.30
Trend	25.49	27.86
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.69	5.13
Indust	4.06	4.45
Incom	6.13	6.71
Vent	4.68	5.12
FstFd Ve	11.93	13.04
Fst Investors:		
Disco	8.41	9.22
Grwth	9.80	10.74
Stock	10.21	11.19
Fst Mult	9.66	9.81
Fst Nat	unavail	
Fst Sierr	46.86	51.38
Flet Gap	6.38	
Flet Fnd	5.86	
Fla Grth	6.23	6.81
Fnd Gth	4.82	5.27
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.66	18.21
Incom	14.14	15.45
Mutual	9.15	10.00
Specl	11.41	12.47
Foursq	11.31	12.36
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.71	10.64
Grwth	6.81	7.46
Utils	6.35	6.96
Incom	2.24	2.45
FdF Dep	10.79	10.79
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.13	11.07
Impac	8.80	9.62
Ind Trd	13.51	14.77
Pilot	8.21	9.02
Fnd Am	9.13	10.01
Gatewy	10.13	10.95
Gen Sec	10.58	10.58
Gibraltr	8.15	8.23
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.79	9.61
Balan	9.09	9.94
Com St	13.42	14.67
GrthFd A	9.06	9.90
Grth Ind	21.32	21.32
Guard M	27.23	27.23
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.86	5.31
Grwth	8.13	8.89
Harbor	8.86	9.68
H&C Fd	14.02	14.02
H&C Lev	11.41	11.41
Hedb Gor	8.46	8.46
Hedge	12.46	13.65
Heritge	2.72	2.97
Hor Man	16.51	17.20
Hubsmn	3.73	4.08
ICM Finl	8.22	9.01
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.24	4.63
Incom	4.47	4.89
Trus sh	12.47	13.63
Trus un	3.36	
Imp Cap	10.19	11.14
Imp Gth	7.86	8.59
IncF Am	14.91	16.30
IncF Bos	7.24	7.93
Industry	5.70	6.25
INTGN	unavail	
ICA	13.90	15.19
Inv Guid	9.46	9.46
Inves Bos	13.10	14.32
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	5.09	5.53
Mutl	10.24	11.13
Prog	4.66	5.06
Stock	20.20	21.95
Select	9.25	9.94
Var Py	7.65	8.32
Inv Resh	5.24	5.73
Istel	22.54	23.24
Ivy	8.73	8.73
J Hanck	8.29	9.01
Johnstn	22.89	22.89
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	10.97	12.04
Cus B1	19.12	19.96
Cus B2	19.83	21.64
Cus B4	8.63	9.42
Cus K1	8.17	8.92
Cus S1	17.55	213.8
Cus S2	10.83	11.82
Cus S3	8.37	9.14
Cus S4	5.24	5.72
Polar	4.12	4.51
Knickb	7.67	8.41
Knick Gt	10.42	11.41
Lenox Fd	7.07	7.73
Lex Grth	10.31	11.27
Lex Rsh	16.37	17.87
Librty Fd	6.57	7.20
Life Stk	5.95	6.51
Life Inv	8.11	8.86
Linc Nat	1167.	12.75
Ling	5.13	
Loomis Sayles:		
Cancd	32.51	32.51
Capit	12.05	12.05
Mut	15.17	15.17
Luth Bro	12.54	13.70
Magna In	9.07	9.91
Manhtn	5.46	5.97
Mkt Gth	7.45	7.45
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.78	9.62
Indep	6.75	7.40
Mass	11.54	12.63
Mass Inc	15.34	16.77
Mass Gth	13.10	14.32
Mass Tr	14.35	16.23
Mates	4.78	4.73
Mathers	14.28	14.28
Mid AM	unavail	
Moody	13.13	13.13
Moody's	13.12	13.17
MIF Fd	9.14	9.93
MIF Gth	5.98	6.37
MuUS Gv	10.86	11.03
Mu Om G	6.00	6.52
Mu Omln	10.99	11.83
Mut Shrs	17.05	17.05
Mut Trst	2.01	2.01
NEA Mut	10.93	11.15
Nat Ind	11.45	11.45
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.53	12.60
Bond	5.05	5.52
Divid	4.55	4.97
Grwth	9.99	10.92
Pf Stk	7.63	8.34
Incom	5.62	6.14
Stock	8.64	9.44
Nel Grth	9.93	10.85
Neuw Cel	6.93	7.43
Neuw Fd	11.53	12.66
New Wld	13.44	14.69
Newton	15.70	17.16
Nich Strg	15.82	15.82
Noreast	15.45	15.45
Oceangr	6.05	6.05
Omega	6.87	6.97
150 Fund	14.93	16.21
101 Fund	9.90	10.82
One Wms	15.93	15.93
ONeill	14.00	14.00
Oppenh	8.42	9.42
Opp AIM	12.62	13.79
OTC Sec	10.64	11.66
Pace Fnd	8.71	9.52
Paul Rvr	9.64	10.48
Penn Sq	8.57	8.57
Pa Mut	5.35	5.35
Phila	15.64	17.14
Pilgrim	10.50	11.43
Pine St	12.27	12.27
Plon Ent	8.07	8.82
Plon Fnd	12.40	13.55
Plan Inv	11.65	12.73
Pligrth	13.57	14.83
Price Funds:		
Grwth	27.17	27.17
N Era	10.67	10.67
N Horiz	29.15	29.15
Pro Fund	11.14	11.14
Pro Portf	7.34	8.02
Provid	5.07	5.54
Pru SIP	11.10	12.13
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.37	9.15
Georg	14.91	16.30
Grwth	10.80	11.80
Incom	8.40	9.18
Invest	8.21	8.97
Vista	8.72	9.53
Voyeg	7.62	8.33
Revere	11.50	12.57
Rinfret	16.34	16.50
Schustr	17.36	19.00
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.33	14.62
Specl	34.91	34.91
Balan	16.27	16.27
Com St	10.30	10.30
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.73	4.14
Invest	8.51	9.33
Ultra	7.96	8.72
Selfd Am	10.20	11.03
Sel SpecS	17.42	19.04
Sent Gth	8.93	9.71
Sham Fd	12.57	12.97
Shear Ap	32.19	35.14
Sherm D	19.10	19.10
Side Fd	10.39	11.39
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.11	11.05
Invest	11.85	12.95
Trust	9.50	10.39
Smith B	10.51	10.51
Sw Invs	9.47	10.24
Swln Gt	7.37	7.97
Sever Inv	13.81	15.12
Spectra	7.85	8.60
StFrm Gt	4.91	4.91
State St	47.15	49.40
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.06	4.45
Asso F	1.37	1.50
Fiduc	7.59	8.32
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.89	20.89
Cap O	9.94	9.94
Stock	14.81	14.81
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.75	8.49
Sumit	11.41	12.50
Tech	7.95	8.66
Sync Gth	10.35	11.31
TMR App	13.97	15.27
Teacher	10.85	11.30
Technicl	4.22	4.61
Temp Gt	26.15	28.57
Towr MR	5.90	6.34
Trns Cap	8.03	8.73
Trav Eq	11.01	12.03
Tudr Hed	12.63	13.80
TwnC Gt	3.15	3.45
TwnC Inc	4.13	4.53
Unif Mut	11.00	12.02
Unifund	10.95	11.87
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.70	16.07
Nat Inv	8.31	9.03
U Cap	10.76	11.76
Whtsh	13.47	14.72
United Funds:		
Accm	7.93	8.58
Con Gr	13.79	15.11
Con Inc	12.20	13.37
Incom	14.44	15.82
Scien	8.33	9.13
Vang	10.11	11.08
U Fd Can	7.73	8.50
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.37	8.08
Incom	5.59	6.13
Spl Sit	6.12	6.71
Vnces Spl	9.45	10.33
Vandrbt	7.55	8.25
Varigd	5.10	5.57
Var In P	5.23	5.68
Viking	6.67	7.25
Wall St I	9.00	9.84
Wesh M	13.32	14.56
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	22.22	23.64
Ivest	17.04	18.62
Morg	11.33	12.38
Techv	8.74	
Trust	12.16	13.29
Wellsl	12.56	13.73
Wellin	12.22	13.36
Windr	10.42	11.39
West Ind	7.08	7.74
Wincp Fd	5.85	6.39
Winfield	4.75	5.19
Wisc Fd	6.84	7.49
Worth	3.08	3.08
Zeigler	10.59	11.57

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record.

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Amax International Capital Corporation

$12,000,000

8¾% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures due April 1, 1986

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April 13, 1971

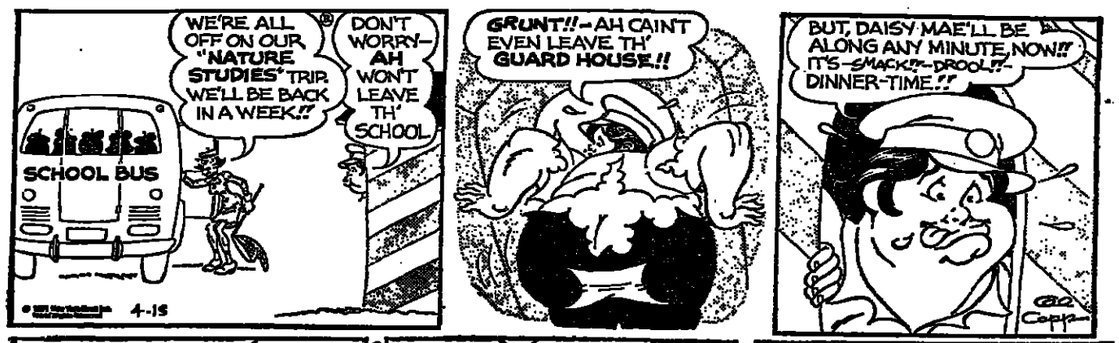
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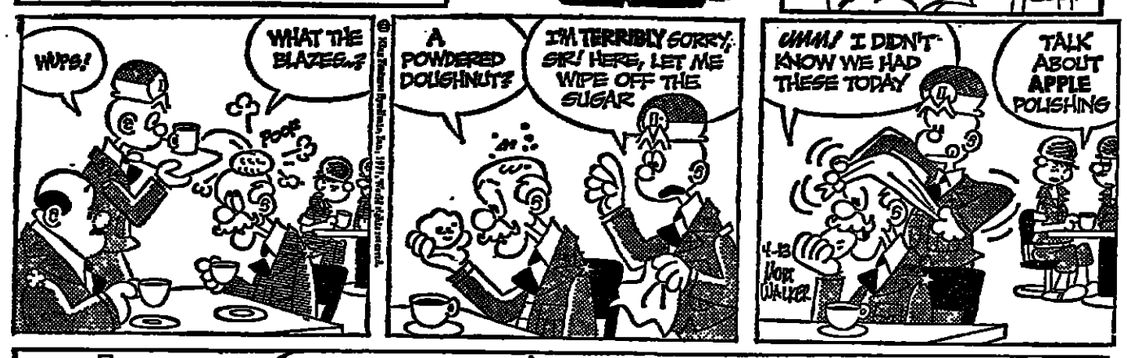
B.C.



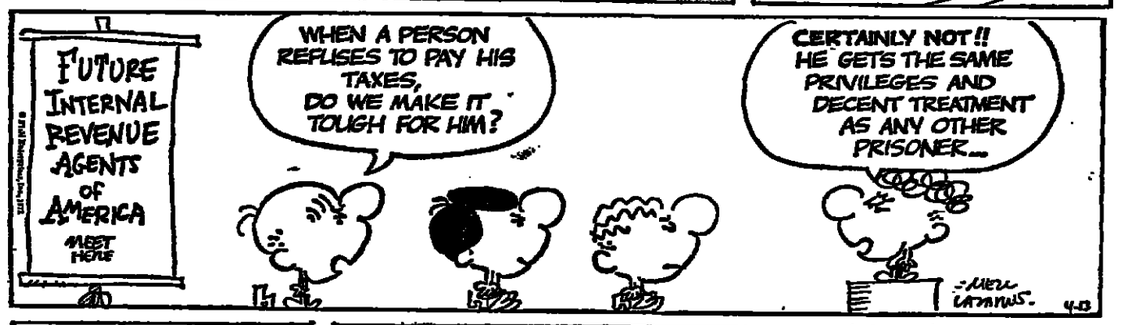
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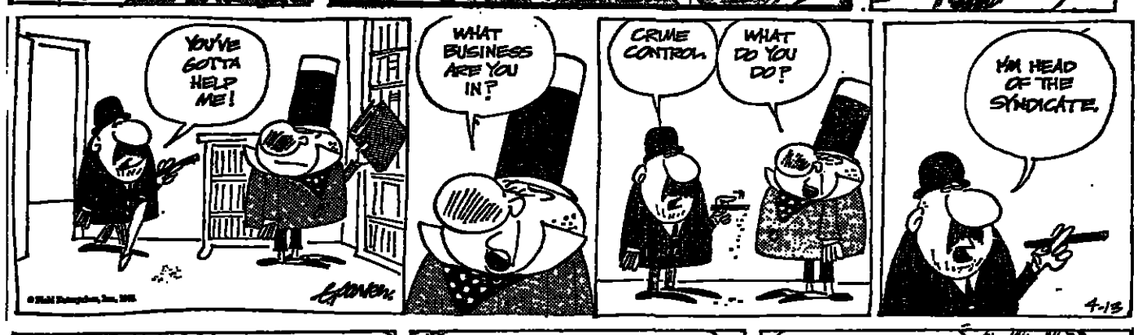
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the early years of contract bridge, textbooks were in the habit of laying down requirements for trump support. This was unrealistic, because the number of trumps needed for a raise varies inversely according to the probable length of the suit that is being supported.

Raises are made happily when the partnership is assured of an eight-card lift, and with less enthusiasm if seven cards are certain and eight are possible. So if a player feels confident that his partner has at least a five-card suit, he can in a pinch support with a doubleton.

North was pinched in this fashion on the diagramed deal. He was much too strong to pass his partner's one-heart open, he could not bid no-trump without a diamond stopper, and he could not introduce a four-card suit at such a high level.

Three hearts was the least evil, for it was overwhelmingly likely, from North's angle, that his partner held at least five hearts. South naturally continued to game in hearts.

On the first trick East's spade nine forced the declarer's king, and he cashed the queen and king of trumps. It was a distinct shock to South to find that West held five hearts as well as the long diamond suit he had indicated in the auction.

Two more trump winners left West with the nine, and it was clear that West held at most one more black card and that it was vital to remove it.

South led a club. When West followed, South won with the queen in dummy and played a spade toward his hand. East played the jack to force the ace, and West tried to avoid the throw-in by discarding a diamond. But this only postponed the evil day, for South was left on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ 107
♡ —
◇ 7
♣ AK10

WEST
♠ —
♡ 9
◇ AQJ83
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q
♡ —
◇ 105
♣ J97

SOUTH
♠ 8
♡ 3
◇ K9
♣ 85

The lead of the last trump to West's nine not only forced a diamond return but also embarrassed East. He threw a diamond and was squeezed when his partner cashed the diamond ace and followed with the queen.

South not only made his game but a useful overtrick to boot.

NORTH (D)
♠ 10754
♡ Q8
◇ 764
♣ AKQ10

WEST
♠ 6
♡ 97654
◇ AQJ832
♣ 6

EAST
♠ QJ932
♡ 10
◇ 105
♣ J9732

SOUTH
♠ AK8
♡ AKJ32
◇ K9
♣ 854

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	3 ◇
3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	A	P	■	M	E	T	R	O	■	T	I	F	F	
H	U	L	L	■	O	T	H	E	R	■	A	R	A	L	
I	S	L	A	■	U	R	A	L	S	■	N	O	M	O	
C	H	I	C	A	N	E	R	Y	■	A	G	N	E	W	
■	■	■	A	R	T	■	S	O	M	M	E	■	■	■	
P	O	N	T	I	A	C	■	N	O	B	L	E	S	T	
J	I	R	A	E	■	I	O	N	■	N	O	O	N	T	O
M	I	C	■	U	N	L	U	C	K	Y	■	F	E	D	
G	E	R	U	N	D	■	T	O	E	■	M	I	R	A	
S	L	E	N	D	E	R	■	T	Y	R	A	M	N	Y	
■	■	■	N	E	W	E	R	■	S	A	T	■	■	■	
L	A	T	E	R	■	H	I	G	H	J	I	N	K	S	
A	M	O	R	■	H	A	N	O	I	■	S	O	L	O	
M	I	R	V	■	E	S	S	E	N	■	S	I	A	M	
P	E	T	E	■	W	H	E	R	E	■	E	R	N	E	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAYGS
LEWJE
GATHUC
DUBBEG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOOD CURRY ANEMIA MALLET

Answer: *What the gunman got a kick out of* — THE RECOIL

BOOKS

THE BELL JAR

By Sylvia Plath. Biographical note by Lois Aymes. Drawing by Slyvia Plath. Harper & Row. 296 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by J. D. O'Hara

"VICTORIA LUCAS" first published "The Bell Jar" in England in 1964. But Victoria Lucas was really the American poet Sylvia Plath—or had been; the novel's characters and settings were equally American; and the time of action was the mid-'50s, not the '60s. Never much publicized, "The Bell Jar" became something of an unknown favorite, especially among the young. In 1965 Faber & Faber published a paperback edition under Sylvia Plath's name, and now Harper & Row is finally bringing the book back home.

The novel is a curious combination of stories. It begins in high spirits as a cheerful, shallow, fast-moving and satirical account of the author's barely fictionalized summer in New York as one of the undergraduate guest editors of Mademoiselle. The Barbizon Hotel becomes the Amazon, Mademoiselle is simply "a fashion magazine," and Esther Greenwood, a cheerful female Holden Caulfield, tells us about her terrible blind dates, her interest in sex ("When I was 19, pureness was the great issue"), and her memories of college and of her Yale boyfriend Buddy Willard. The anecdotes are very well told; after all, Sylvia Plath was a poet ("The Colossus"; "Ariel"), which means that she knew how to use words economically and unostentatiously. But the narrator's voice is a 19-year-old's, pure and simple. When 11 of the 12 guest editors came down simultaneously with ptomaine poisoning, pure and simple Esther comments cheerfully that "there is nothing like puking with somebody to make you into old friends." Remembering the time when Buddy Willard took it upon himself to show her what a naked man looked like, she says: "He just stood in front of me and I kept on staring at him. The only thing I could think of was turkey neck and turkey gizzards and I felt very depressed."

But then the New York adventures end, Esther returns to quiet, suburban Connecticut, and a strange new book begins. The funny incidents are funny in a different way, and suddenly Esther is undergoing psychiatric treatment, and suddenly she's in an asylum.

The question of where exactly the tone of the novel shifts, where exactly the madness begins, can provoke some very curious discussions, complete with many a sidelong glance. Contestants are likely to take almost any position, some insisting that Esther was never crazy at all, that she was merely the victim of a Communist plot, and others insisting that they knew it from the start, that Esther was crazy to have accepted that first blind date.

Esther's story of her six months of madness and treatment—the novel ends as she's about to return to Smith College—is bound to be compared, nowadays, to Hannah Green's "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden." Esther's story is better, partly because Sylvia Plath was a better writer, and partly because the first-person narration fixes it there, in the doctor's office, the asylum, in the madness, with no reassuring vacations when you keep company with the same and listen to their lectures.

Of course the subject matter of the two stories is necessarily similar: Asylums, like happy families, are much alike. The interviews and treatments, the less fortunate and the luckier fellow patients, and the incompetent and the godlike psychiatrist appear in both. In "Rose Garden" Deborah's mind created a complicated fictional world; fortunately for the reader of "The Bell Jar," Esther never gets past the opening stages of hers: The heroine would be myself, only in disguise. She would be called Elaine. Elaine."

Sylvia Plath was herself as talented as her novel. She was a beautiful, intelligent, witty, and talented—everyone's dream girl, the American ideal. But we've begun to learn, nowadays, that the safest thing to do in the presence of an Eagle Scout is to turn and run, screaming, and we have also begun to realize that to be a beautiful, intelligent, witty and talented girl, at least here in mid-century America, is considerably more dangerous than shooting heroin. For such an excellence, cures are less common than delays. Born in 1932, Sylvia Plath committed suicide in 1963.

Mr. O'Hara, who teaches English at the University of Connecticut, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 50 U.S. cities. Figures in rightband column do not necessarily represent consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks On List
FICTION		
1 QB VII. Uris	1	18
2 The Passions of the Mind. Stone	2	6
3 The New Centurions. Wambaugh	4	8
4 The Throne of Saturn. Drury	3	6
5 The Underground Man. MacDonald	5	6
6 Rich Man, Poor Man. Shaw	6	27
7 Love Story. Segal	7	28
8 Passenger to Frankfurt. Christie	8	10
9 The Antagonists. Gann	9	6
10 Summer of '42. Raucher		1
GENERAL		
1 The Greening of America. Reich	1	20
2 Future Shock. Toffler	2	28
3 The Sensuous Man. "M"	3	6
4 Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945. Tuchman	4	1
5 Civilisation. Clark	5	10
6 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee. Brown	7	1
7 Boss. Royko	6	1
8 The Making of a Surgeon. Nolen		1
9 Khrushchev Remembers. Khrushchev	8	1
10 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex. Reuben	10	6

CROSSWORD

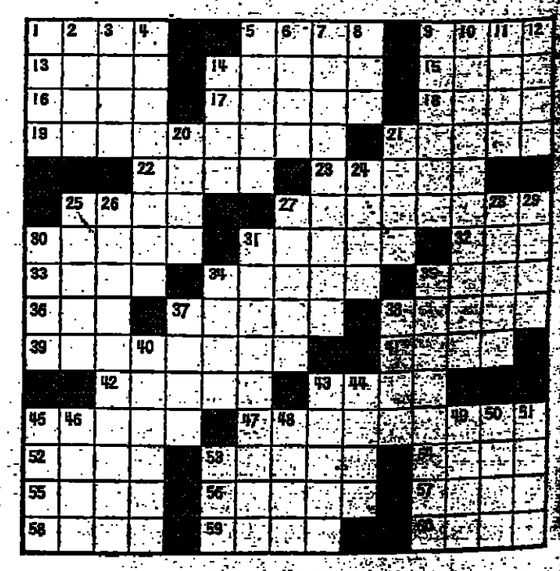
By Will W

ACROSS

1 Went bathing
5 Egyptian queen
9 Companion to tush
13 Vegetable
14 Catch-all place
15 Two-toed sloth
16 Major or Minor
17 Ruth's mother-in-law
18 Cake ingredients
19 Formerly
21 Tolerate
22 Ivan
23 German: Prefix
25 Entrance
27 Canadian area
30 Maxim
31 Talkative
32 Spanish relative
33 Chill
34 Yacht-club sights
35 Disagreeable one
36 Civil War man
37 Trinity Church feature
38 Ruminant
39 Versatile
41 Spent
42 Merits
43 Old ——
45 Little, in Tours
47 Allowed period
52 W. W. II group
53 Hourglass, e.g.
54 Belmont entry
55 Instance
56 Miss Post
57 Spirit
58 Chemical suffixes
59 Baltic native
60 Firm-name ending

DOWN

1 Large sea bird
2 Kind of hog
3 As well
4 "——, back at the ranch"
5 Riser and tread
6 Jot
7 Traveler's aid
8 Here, in Brest
9 Door, in San Juan
10 When appropriate
11 Starch palm
12 Corn feature
14 Theater group
20 Italian family
21 "—— me not on . . ."
24 Recedes
25 Theatrical figure
26 180 steps a minute
27 Scottish proprietor
28 Fixed a squeaky door
29 Drum sound
30 Irish lake
31 Gets an advantage
34 Made thread
35 Shuffleboard, canasta, etc.
37 Kind
38 Gather
40 Poker moves
43 Food fish
44 Nest
45 —— cake
46 Red-letter word
48 Not genuine: Abbr.
49 Saint ——, Channel port
50 Asian land
51 Numbers
53 Par: Prefix



Green Slacks, 70 Help

Coody Is Golf's Master

By John S. Radosta

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12 (NYT).—Charles Coody insists it is "not all that superstitious," that he was wearing green slacks April 11, 1969, when he shot a low round of the day in the Masters golf tournament, and he was wearing green slacks on April 11, 1970, when he again shot the low round.

Yesterday afternoon, Coody wore those same familiar slacks as he captured the Masters by two strokes over Jack Nicklaus and John Miller.

A final two-under-par 70 over the Augusta National Golf Club layout, where he finished gloomily in 1969 with three bogeys after he had a one-stroke lead, enabled the 33-year-old professional from Abilene, Texas, to score a 72-hole total of 279.

As sweet as the comeback was for Coody, who received a $25,000 check, the coveted green coat and added prestige, it was a bitter day for Jack Nicklaus. Nicklaus, three-putting at four greens, saw his plan for a grand slam smashed as he finished with 72 for 281 to tie Johnny Miller, 23, of San Francisco, who was competing in the Masters as a professional for the first time.

Coody uses a coin as a ball marker on the greens, not as a superstition, but to please his 8-year-old daughter, Caryn, he said.

"Daddy, this will bring you luck," she said, as she gave him an old English halfpenny.

Coody is one of the thriftier players, and he made no secret about what he planned to do with his $25,000 winnings.

"I'm going to take as much of it out of circulation as I can," he said.

Clothes Puller

Coody is a handsome, solidly built man with a pleasant smile and soft voice. He is not given to theatrics on the course, but it is easy to identify him from a distance by one of his mannerisms: He is a compulsive clothes puller.

Before a shot, he pulls on his cap, plucks at the shoulders of his shirt and hitches his pants from the knee. He feels he must loosen his clothing so that nothing binds his swing.

At last, Coody had turned his disaster of 1969 to his advantage. That time, when he lost the tournament with three bogeys on the last three holes, he was playing defensively.

Since then he had sworn to "birdie his way to the clubhouse." His birdies on the 15th and 16th holes gave him the lead, and a tough par on the 17th saved it for him.

He acknowledged he had been tense through the final round.

"I never did get rid of the first-tee jitters," he said. "But they were good for me. They helped me concentrate very well and I kept my mind on what I had to do."

Coody lives quietly with his wife and two daughters in Abilene. He says golf is his basic livelihood, though he has made successful investments in oil.

William Charles Coody, as he was christened, was born in Stamford, Texas. He began playing golf at 13 and won the state high school championship in 1954.

He was graduated from Texas Christian University in 1960 and spent two years as a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, using furlough time to play twice.

Pro Since 1963

In 1962 he reached the semi-finals of the United States Amateur championship. That finish won him an invitation to the Masters of 1963, which he played as an amateur. He turned pro later that year.

His only previous tour victories had been the Dallas Open in 1964 and the Cleveland Open in 1969. His best finishes last year were a third in the Tucson Open and a fourth in the Avco Open.

Although Coody's victory was popular, it was Miller who captivated the galleries and brought the tournament alive with a charge that recalled Palmer in his heyday.

The younger fans were even more demonstrative because Miller seemed to be one of them, even to the habit of punctuating his speech with, "You know?" He is slim, with long blond hair that falls to his eyebrows. His mod pants are vividly striped in different colors.

One spectator said of Miller, "He may become golf's golden boy." His companion replied, "He already is golden boy.'

They cheered his birdie on the 11th but really shrieked on the 12th, when he holed out from a bunker for another birdie, the shot that tied him for first. The cheers were deafening when he scored a birdie on the 14th to take the lead at 9 under.

From the 16th on Miller lost his momentum, but not his gallery. They suffered as they saw the scoreboard report Coody's birdies, but they stuck with the youngster all the way home.

LEADING SCORES

C. Coody	$25,000	68-73-70-70—279
J. Miller	$17,500	72-73-68-68—281
J. Nicklaus	$17,500	70-71-68-72—281
D. Jannary	$9,050	69-69-73-72—283
G. Littler	$9,050	72-69-73-69—283
G. Player	$5,600	72-72-71-69—284
T. Weiskopf	$5,600	71-69-72-72—284
E. Still	$5,600	72-71-72-69—284
D. Stockton	$3,767	72-73-69-72—286
F. Beard	$3,767	74-73-69-70—286
R. De Vicenzo	$3,767	76-69-72-69—286
B. Greene	$3,300	73-73-71-70—287
B. Casper	$3,000	72-73-71-72—288
R. Floyd	$3,000	69-75-73-71—288
H. Irwin	$3,000	69-72-71-76—288
B. Devlin	$3,000	72-70-72-74—288
B. Murphy	$3,000	69-70-76-73—288
A. Palmer	$2,650	73-72-71-73—289
B. Crampton	$2,650	73-72-74-70—289



United Press International

PLAYING IN THE SAND—Masters' winner Charles Coody blasts his way out of sand trap on second hole during Sunday's final round.

For Nicklaus, It's 'Wait Until Next Year' Time

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12 (UPI).—Jack Nicklaus said losing the Masters and his bid for pro golf's grand slam will affect his thinking "tremendously" about the other major tournaments this year but added he'll try for the slam again in 1972.

"I don't have to explain," said Nicklaus. "I geared my game to play in all four of the tournaments I needed for the slam.

"I won't treat the others (the U. S. Open and the British Open) any differently than any other major tournament," continued Nicklaus. "But there won't be the pressure as if I had a chance to go for the grand slam."

Nicklaus, who has already won more major titles (11) than any other pro golfer and who is the only man to win each of the world's top four pro championships at least twice each, said he figured he'd have to win the slam "this year or next, if I'm to win it at all.

"In 1971 and 1972, all four are being played on courses I like," Nicklaus explained. "I felt I had to win in one of these two years. I will try again in 1972."

The 31-year-old reigning PGA and British Open champion blamed his losing the Masters by two strokes to Charles Coody on "over-confidence."

"I never, from the start of the week, thought I wasn't going to win," said the three-time Masters champion. "I had prepared as thoroughly as I have ever prepared for a golf tournament. I was in a good frame of mind and every phase of my game was good."

A lot of other people also thought Nicklaus was going to win when he went into today's final round tied with Coody for the lead.



UPI

Jack Nicklaus
. . .angry young man

"Maybe I was overconfident," Nicklaus said. "All day long I thought I was going to do what I should do—make a couple of birdies and win the tournament. It happened the other way around. My shot at 12 burst the bubble."

The shot Nicklaus referred to was an attempted sand wedge from the edge of a creek that never cleared the bank and rolled back down.

The shot led to a bogey and dropped Nicklaus out of the lead. He trailed the rest of the way.

"I was too darn relaxed," Nicklaus said. "I was confident I was going to win—but it just didn't happen."

Giants Gain Split on Mays's Bat

ST. LOUIS, April 12 (AP).—Willie Mays's home run streak came to an end but he knocked in two runs with a triple and double and the San Francisco Giants and Juan Marichal defeated St. Louis, 7-2, yesterday after losing the doubleheader opener, 4-2.

Mays, who sat out the first game, had hit home runs in four successive games.

Bob Gibson, beating the Giants for the seventh time in a row, gained his 191st career victory with a six-hitter in the opener.

A two-run single by Ted Sizemore brought home the deciding runs for the Cardinals in a three-run fifth inning against loser Rich Robertson.

Gibson shut out the Giants until pinch-hitter George Foster and Bobby Bonds homered on successive pitches with one out in the eighth.

In the second game, Marichal's bid for a second shutout this season was wiped out with two out in the sixth by successive homers by Joe Torre and Jose Cardenal.

The Giants had given Marichal a seven-run lead in the first four innings. Bonds, who also doubled twice, lead off the game with a single against loser Reggie Cleveland and scored on Mays's triple to center. Mays then scored on an infield out.

Padres 9, Dodgers 7

Nate Colbert hit two home runs and drove in six runs as San Diego outlasted Los Angeles, 9-7, at Dodger Stadium.

Los Angeles collected 12 hits, but 11 of them were singles, making it a long road back from a deficit that after 2 1/2 innings stood at Colbert 5, Dodgers 0.

Colbert drove in the Padres' sixth run with a ground-out and then San Diego got home runs by Larry Stahl and Clarence Gaston.

Joe Moeller and Bobby O'Brien yielded the homers to the latter two Padres after Colbert had a feast against his favorite pitcher, Don Sutton, who has been known to throw rabbit balls even when it isn't Easter.

Of the 38 home runs Sutton allowed last year, Colbert hit five. This time Colbert connected in the first following a walk to Tommy Dean and a single by Gaston. He connected again in the third following a walk to Gaston.

Only 24, Colbert is on his way to becoming one of the National League's top sluggers. He hit 24 homers in 1969 and added 33 last season. He has five in six games this season.

Orioles Suffer First Loss But McNally Stops Slump

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP).—Dave McNally hurled a seven-hitter, his second complete game victory of the season, to give Baltimore a 9-3 triumph after Detroit won the opener of yesterday's doubleheader, 5-4, on Bill Freehan's 11th-inning home run.

The Orioles, whose first-game defeat was their first in four starts, staked McNally to a 5-0 lead in the first two innings while chasing Detroit starter Mike Kilkenny.

Detroit scored three runs in the first inning off former teammate Pat Dobson, two on a double by Jim Northrup, who also had a two-run double in the nightcap. Baltimore battled back and finally tied it 3-3 in the eight when Brooks Robinson, who homered earlier, doubled for his fourth hit and scored on a pinch single by Tom Shopay.

Royals 10, Athletics 5

Kansas City scored four runs in the first inning and pounded four Oakland pitchers for 15 hits en route to a 10-5 victory.

The Royals rapped starter Jim Hunter for seven hits and five runs in less than two innings. Freddie Patek reached base four times on two singles and two walks, stole a base and scored three times. Paul Schaal had a double and single, Cookie Rojas two singles and Bob Oliver a homer.

The first-inning scoring consisted of singles by Patek, Joe Keough, Lou Piniella, Ed Kirkpatrick and Rojas and a double by Schaal, combined with an error by center fielder Rick Monday.

The A's trailed, 8-1, until the fifth when Dick Green slammed a two-run homer. Monday accounted for Oakland's first run off winner Al Fitzmorris with a homer.

Bobby Knoop's pinch double drove in two more Kansas City runs after Oakland pulled to within 8-5 with two runs in the sixth.

Yanks 1, 3, Senators 0, 4

Curt Blefary's hitting won the first game of a doubleheader for New York and his fielding lost the second game for the Yankees.

Blefary hit an inside-the-park homer in the second inning of the opener as the Yanks beat Washington, 1-0.

In the nightcap, won 4-3 by the Senators, New York had a 3-0 lead going into the sixth inning when Elliot Maddox singled for Washington. Frank Howard's double scored him. Mike Epstein and Richie Scheinblum walked. Bernie Allen then batted for Paul Casanova and singled to right center and three runs came home as Blefary bobbled the ball and couldn't pick it up until the damage was complete.

Angels Defeat Chisox on Double By Fregosi in 8th

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP).—Pinch-hitter Jim Fregosi doubled home the tying run in the eighth inning and Sandy Alomar followed with a run-scoring single, giving the California Angels a 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox today.

Relief ace Wilbur Wood, making his first start since 1968, held California to two hits for seven innings and led 2-1 on bases-empty homers by former Angels Rick Reichardt and Jay Johnstone.

But he issued his first walk, to Jim Spencer, leading off the eighth and, two outs later, pinch-runner Roger Repoz raced home from first on Fregosi's double to left.

Vicente Romo replaced Wood and was greeted by Alomar's single to right, scoring pinch-runner Clyde Wright with the go-ahead run.

NBA Cavaliers Sign Patterson of UCLA

CLEVELAND, April 12 (AP).—The Cleveland Cavaliers of the National Basketball Association today signed UCLA center Steve Patterson to what team president Nick Mileti termed a "big league contract."

Patterson scored 29 points in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship game two weeks ago to lead the Bruins to their fifth straight national basketball title. The 6-foot-9 center was the second pick of the Cavaliers in the NBA draft.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	4	1	.800	—
Cleveland	3	1	.750	1/2
Washington	3	3	.500	1 1/2
New York	2	3	.400	2
Detroit	2	3	.400	2
Boston	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	3	1	.750	—
Chicago	3	2	.600	1/2
Minnesota	3	2	.600	1/2
Kansas City	2	3	.500	1
Oakland	2	4	.333	2
California	1	4	.200	2 1/2

Sunday's Results

New York 1, 3, Washington 0, 4.
Detroit 5, 3, Baltimore 4, 9.
Kansas City 10, Oakland 5.
Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
Minnesota 6, Chicago 0.
Milwaukee 2, California 0.

Monday's Games

Boston at Washington, night.
Minnesota at Kansas City, night.
Oakland at Milwaukee.
California 3, Chicago 2.
(Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	3	1	.750	—
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600	1/2
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1
St. Louis	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Chicago	2	4	.333	2
Montreal	1	3	.250	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	4	1	.800	—
Houston	5	2	.714	—
San Francisco	4	2	.667	1/2
San Diego	3	3	.500	1 1/2
Los Angeles	2	4	.333	2 1/2
Cincinnati	0	4	.000	3 1/2

Sunday's Results

St. Louis 4, 2, San Francisco 2, 7.
Philadelphia 11, Montreal 4.
San Diego 9, Los Angeles 7.
Houston 7, Chicago 4.
Atlanta 3, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 1, Cincinnati 0.

Monday's Games

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, night.
Houston at St. Louis, night.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, night.
Chicago at Los Angeles, night.
San Diego at San Francisco.
(Only games scheduled)

Canadiens Bow, 5-2

Bruins Tie Series As Orr Scores 3

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP).—Chicago right-winger Jim Pappin scored three goals and Cliff Koroll two yesterday as the Chicago Black Hawks destroyed the Philadelphia Flyers, 6-2, to sweep their National Hockey League quarter-final Stanley Cup series, four games to none.

Pappin, who missed 22 games of the regular season because of a partial paralysis of his face, scored twice in the first period to put the Hawks ahead, 2-0. He completed his hat trick midway in the final period when he circled in front of Flyers' goalie Bruce Gamble and flipped it in to put the Hawks ahead, 6-2.

Pappin had 22 goals, including one hat trick during the regular season.

Koroll scored his goals in the final period.

The Hawks now have a spot in the semi-final playoffs against the winner of the Toronto or New York series.

Bruins 5, Canadiens 2

MONTREAL, April 12 (UPI).—Bobby Orr scored three goals last night as Boston evened its Stanley Cup quarter-final series at two games apiece with a 5-2 victory over Montreal.

Orr netted his first goal in the second period to tie the score at 1-1 after Frank Mahovlich had given the Canadiens a lead in the game's opening minutes. He scored what proved to be the winning goal after 37 seconds of the final period, making the score 3-1, and he completed the hat trick before a crowd of 18,904 by scoring into an empty net with three seconds left in the game.

Montreal's Phil Roberto was sitting out a penalty for slashing in the second period and Boston took advantage of the power play when Mike Walton fired the puck from the blue line after taking Wayne Cashman's pass. Goalie Ken Dryden stabbed at the puck but missed and went into the net for the Bruins' second goal.

The Canadiens narrowed the deficit to 3-2 at 6:13 of the final period when Jean Beliveau passed to Yvan Cournoyer who scored.

The NHL series shifts tomorrow to Boston for the fifth game.

North Stars 2, Blues 1

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 12 (AP).—Charlie Burns drilled home a goal with 3:08 to play last night, giving Minnesota a 2-1 victory over St. Louis to even their quarter-final playoff series at two games apiece.

The best-of-seven series moves to St. Louis tomorrow night for the fifth game.

Burns took a pass from Murray Oliver and fired in the winner from 25 feet out.

Bobby Rousseau's backhanded shot from the faceoff circle pulled the North Stars into a 1-1 tie at 2:44 of the third period and ended their scoreless streak of almost 112 minutes in the last three playoff games.

Rangers 4, Maple Leafs 2

TORONTO, April 12 (NYT).—Nervous at the beginning, Ed Giacomin calmed down as his New York teammates finally pressured Toronto last night and scored a 4-2 victory to even their quarter-final best-of-seven playoff series at two games apiece.

It was, perhaps, the most important New York victory in Cup play in recent years. For the first time since 1958, the Rangers won a road game in the NHL tournament. They had dropped 15 straight.

The Leafs strategy was to dump the puck near Giacomin and chase it. But Giacomin often was there before his teammates, perhaps scrambling, as Fran Tarkenton likes to say, out of fear.

The Rangers got the first score on a power-play goal by Bob Nevin midway through the first period.

In the second period, the Rangers broke it open. Vic Hadfield tipped home Walt Tkaczuk's shot. Then Dave Balon got the Ranger's second power-play goal. Ron Stewart got the third Ranger goal of the session by outracing Jim McKenny and ramming in a shot.

Rosewall Moves To Quarterfinals In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, April 12 (UPI).—Ken Rosewall of Australia dropped only five games today in moving into the quarter-finals of the men's singles at the $51,000 South African tennis championships as other seeded players struggled to advance.

Rosewall beat South Africa's Collen Rees, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

South Africa's two leading players, Bob Hewitt and Cliff Drysdale, however, both came within an ace of being eliminated, as did Yugoslav Nikki Pilic.

Hewitt, seeded second, got past Frew McMillan of South Africa, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1, while the fourth-seeded Drysdale overcame Australia's Ray Ruffels, 7-6, 1-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

In women's play, Patti Hogan of La Jolla, Calif., upset seventh-seeded Lesley Hunt of Australia, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5, while Margaret Court of Australia beat Ursula Vakino of Sweden, 7-5, 6-2.

Nastase Wins

MONTE CARLO, April 12 (UPI).—Ilie Nastase of Romania today upset Tom Okker of Holland, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1, 6-1, to win the men's singles title in the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament.

Hill Drives to 1st Major Victory Since 1969

THRUXTON, England, April 12 (UPI).—Briton Graham Hill came from behind today to win the European Formula Two race here for his first major victory since his near fatal accident in the 1969 U.S. Grand Prix.

Hill, 42 and race driving for almost two decades, covered the 118 miles in one hour two minutes 36.2 seconds for an average speed of 113.10 miles per hour to win by five car lengths in his Brabham from Ronnie Peterson, who piloted a March.

Briton Derek Bell was third in another March.

Peterson took the lead when he outbraked Hill, 15 years his senior, on a tricky bend before the grandstand with two of the 50 laps remaining on the airfield track.

For the crowd of 45,000, it appeared the Swede, who had been threatening Hill for 20 laps, had the race won but Hill came back on the next lap at exactly the same bend, employed the late braking technique himself, and beat Peterson.

Two 28-lap heats preceded the final. Hill won the first at an average speed of 112.81 mph and Frenchman Henri Pescarolo took the second at 113.03 mph.

The event was the second of 11 races counting toward the championship which is now led by Frenchman François Cevert, fourth today in a Techno, with 13 points. Peterson is second with nine and Tim Schenken of Australia, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, Wilson Fittipaldi of Brazil and Bell have six points.

Datsun Takes Rally

NAIROBI, April 12 (AP).—A gamble paid off for Japan's Datsun cars here today when their 240Z model cars finished first, second and seventh in the East African Safari rally.

Datsun had only three cars entered. If one had dropped out of the 3,200-mile event, it would have cost Datsun the manufacturers' award.

But Bavarian-born Edgar Herrmann, now a hotel owner in Kenya, and Stuttgart's Hans Schuller brought their battered vehicle home first for the second straight year.

Only three points behind were Uganda's Shekhar Mehta and Mike Doughty.

In third place was Tanzania's Bert Shankland and Chris Bates in a Peugeot 504. In fourth was the Kenyan pair of Robin Hillyar and Jock Aird in a Ford Escort. Unluckily for Ford, this car was not one of its manufacturers team, which had to be content with third place behind the Peugeot team.

The top team Ford was that of Kenya's Vic Preston jr., who was sixth, driving with Bev Smith.

Dolphins Sign Mira

MIAMI, April 12 (UPI).—George Mira, a popular University of Miami quarterback who has never won a starting job in the pros, has signed a one-year contract with the Miami Dolphins. Mira, 29, was given permission by National Football League commissioner Pete Rozelle to sign as a free agent after being on the taxi squad of the Baltimore Colts last season.

The Scoreboard

FENCING—At South Bend, Indiana, Ildiko Schwarzenberger of Hungary captured the women's foil title in the junior world championship. She swept through the finals with a 5-0 record to become the first Hungarian to capture the title since Ildi Rejto won in 1957 at Warsaw.

Baltimore's Ruth White, the first American ever to reach the finals, finished third by winning three of five matches in the finals. France's Sylvie Picard and Christine Muzio finished second and fourth respectively. Susan Wrigglesworth of Britain placed fifth while Ruth Armbrust of West Germany was sixth.

France now holds a firm lead in the team standing with 31 points. West Germany is second with 16 while Hungary is third with 13. Italy and the United States round out the top five teams with ten and eight points respectively.

SWIMMING—At Winnipeg, Canada, the French national team, paced by Jackie Noel and Alain Mosconi, won all 12 events in a meet with Manitoba swimmers. Miss Noel of Paris won the women's individual championship with 25 points, winning the 100-meter butterfly and finishing third in two other events. Claude Mandonnaud of the French team finished second with 22 points.

Mosconi of Marseilles edged countryman Jacques Rousseau, 26-25, for the men's title. Mosconi won the 200-meter freestyle in 2:04.2 and the 100-meter butterfly in 1:01.4. Teammates Jean-Paul Borjeau won the 100-meter backstroke in 1:04.0. Bernard Combet the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:45.6 and Gilles Vigne the 100-meter freestyle in 52.2 seconds.

Miss Mandonnaud was the only female double winner, taking the 100-meter freestyle in 1:04.2 and the 200-meter freestyle in 2:20.7.

HORSE RACING—At Arcadia, Calif., Chilean-bred Cougar II raced to a three-length victory in the $125,000 San Juan Capistrano Handicap on the turf course at Santa Anita Park. A horse fell in the stretch and favored Fort Marcy was disqualified from second place to last for causing the accident.

The results of the closing day feature at Santa Anita were held up for about 15 minutes as the stewards viewed films of the race to determine the cause for Lonny's Secret falling in the stretch. In disqualifying Fort Marcy, the stewards determined that the even-money favorite drifted in and forced Try Sheep over on Lonny's Secret.

At Hallendale, Fla., Colonial Farms' Champion flashed down the Gulfstream Park stretch to capture the $106,100 Pan American Turf Handicap in a track record time of 2:25 3 5. Jockey Mike Hee held Champion off a blistering early pace set by Idle Minds, then sent Champion past Snow Sporting in the stretch to win by a length and a half.

TENNIS—At Des Moines, Iowa, unseeded Terry Addison of Australia scored the first major upset of the $15,000 Des Moines International by ousting No. 2 seed Clark Graebner of New York, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, in the semifinals. Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, beat Nikola Spear of Yugoslavia, 6-1, 7-6. Vladimir Zednick of Czechoslovakia beat Onny Parun of New Zealand, 7-6, 6-4, and Gerald Battrick of Britain scored a 6-0, 6-2 victory over Alex Olmedo of Peru.

At St. Petersburg, Fla., Canadian Mike Belkia beat Harald Eschendroich of West Germany, 7-6, 7-6, 6-1, in the men's finals of the Virginia Slims masters tournament. Chris Evert, 16, defeated her fellow American, Julie Heldman, 6-1, 6-2 in the women's division.

GOLF—At Hattiesburg, Miss., Roy Pace shot a ten-under-par 270 at the Hattiesburg Country Club to win the Magnolia State Classic. Pace carded a five-under-par final-round 65. Jack Lewis finished second.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Lubbock, Texas, Baylor's Danny Brabham, aided by a strong wind, leaped 26 feet 7 inches in the long jump, farthest in the nation this year. Brabham's teammate, Ronnie Allen, razed to a 9.3 time in the 100-yard dash to equal the Southwest Conference record although Texas edged the Bears, 62-57, in a quadrangular meet. SMU was third with 38 and Texas Tech had 16.

FIELD HOCKEY—At Rome, Frankfurt captured the third European Cup of Champions tournament on the basis of a penalty score after its game with Roma ended in a scoreless tie after regulation time and an extra period.

IOC Vote Satisfies Brundage

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 12 (AP).—Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, has hailed an IOC ruling aimed at tightening amateur standards as "a great step forward."

In what Brundage has regarded as a victory for himself, the IOC announced last Monday that its 74 members had unanimously approved a rule to ban any athlete who has "directly or indirectly allowed his name, his photograph or his sports performance to be used individually for advertising purposes."

Brundage has said the ruling was "evidence that the committee has very firm views on the question of amateurism, as always." He said the ruling was one he had earlier approved "with very minor changes."

Brundage, 83, has been locked in a longstanding dispute with the Fédération International de Ski over alleged connections between Alpine ski stars and ski equipment manufacturers. Current focus of the dispute is Brundage's attempt to ban ten skiers who took part last summer in a training camp organized by an American ski boot manufacturer at Mammoth Mountain, Calif.

By this interpretation of the ruling, Brundage said, the skiers would be banned from the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan. He said they may appeal on a contention that they did not actually coach at the camp, as the manufacturer had advertised.

"Once a competitor permits his name to become connected with equipment, he becomes an agent of the manufacturer," Brundage said. "If he is allowed in the Olympics, it becomes a competition between manufacturers, not between individuals."

He was dubious of claims that the skiers had been victimized by false advertising. "These skiers are not infants," he said. "They know what's going on."

NBA Playoffs

Sunday's Games

Baltimore 114, New York 88 (Monroe 31, Marin 22; Frazier 17, Russell 16). (New York leads best-of-7 series, 2-1).
Milwaukee 91, Los Angeles 78 (Alcindor 22, McGlocklin 15; Chamberlain 26, Riley 13). (Milwaukee best-of-7 series, 3-0).

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Detroit	300	000	001	01	—	5	10	2
Baltimore	010	010	011	00	—	4	13	1

Chance, Patterson (7), Timmerman (7), Scherman (11) and Freehan; Dobson, Richert (9) and Hendricks. W—Timmerman (1-0). L—Richert (0-1). HR—E. Robinson (1st), Freehan (1st).

(Second Game)

Detroit	000	001	002	—	3	7	1
Baltimore	220	002	02x	—	8	11	0

Kilkenny, Patterson (2), Boswell (3), Hannan (5), Scherman (8), Foor (8) and Price; McNally (2-0) and Etchebarren. L—Kilkenny (0-1).

California	000	000	000	—	0	3	1
Milwaukee	110	000	01x	—	3	8	2

Murphy, Fisher (6) and Torborg; Stephenson (8), Poltin (2-8) and Rodriguez. L—Murphy (1-1). HR—Smith (1st).

Minnesota	002	201	010	—	6	11	0
Chicago	000	000	000	—	0	11	2

Kaat (7-0) and Mitterwald; Johnson, Forster (6), Healey (8), Magnuson (9) and Egan. L—Johnson (1-1).

Boston	010	100	000	—	2	3	1
Cleveland	020	000	05x	—	7	8	0

Peters, Bolin (8), Lyle (8), Tatum (8) and Josephson; Foster, Machemehl (9) and Fosse. W—Foster (1-0). L—Peters (0-1).

Kansas City	410	030	200	—	10	15	1
Oakland	010	002	000	—	5	5	2

Fitzmorris, Burgmeier (6), Abernathy (7) and Kirkpatrick, Martinez (8); Hunter, Panther (2), Roland (6), Locker (8) and Duncan. W—Fitzmorris (1-0). L—Hunter (0-2). HR—Monday (1st), Oliver (2d), Green (2d).

(Second Game)

New York	010	000	000	—	1	4	0
Washington	000	000	000	—	0	5	0

Kline (1-0) and Munson; Bosman, Knowles (9) and French, Casanova (8). L—Bosman (1-1). HR—Blefary (1st).

(Second Game)

New York	001	002	000	—	3	8	2
Washington	000	001	00x	—	1	5	0

Kekich, Aker (6), McDaniel (7) and Gibbs; Cox, Knowles (8) and Casanova. W—Knowles (1-0). L—Aker (0-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

San Francisco	000	000	020	—	2	6	2
St. Louis	010	030	00x	—	4	7	1

Robertson, Bryant (5) and Dietz; Gibson (1-1) and Simmons. L—Robertson (0-1). HR—Foster (1st), Bonds (1st).

(Second Game)

San Francisco	201	100	006	—	7	10	0
St. Louis	000	002	000	—	2	9	2

Marichal (2-0) and Gibson; Cleveland Norman (3), Taylor (4), Brunet (8), Linzy (7), and McNertney, Simmons (7). L—Cleveland (0-1). HR—Torre (2d), Cardenal (1st).

Pittsburgh	000	010	000	—	1	7	1
Atlanta	000	000	12x	—	3	5	1

Ellis (1-1) and Sanguillen; Nash (1-0) and King. HR—Cepeda (1st).

Montreal	100	000	030	—	4	13	0
Philadelphia	000	241	00x	—	11	10	1

Morton, Reed (5) and Bateman; Lersch (1-0) and McCarver. L—Morton (0-2). HR—Freed (1st).

Cincinnati	000	000	000	—	0	6	0
New York	000	000	000	—	1	6	0

Garrett, Wilcox (6), Carroll (7), Granger (8) and Bench; Seaver, McGraw (10) and Grote. W—McGraw (1-0). L—Granger (0-2). HR—Grote (1st).

Chicago	300	001	000	—	4	10	1
Houston	100	201	00x	—	7	10	0

Hands, Bonham (1), Regan (6) and Martin; Wilson (1-1) and Edwards. L—Hands (1-1).

San Diego	302	012	100	—	9	9	2
Los Angeles	000	002	005	—	7	12	1

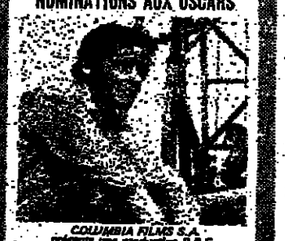
Phoebus, Ross (6), Severinsen (9) and Barton; Sutton, Moeller (4), O'Brien (7), Hough (9) and Sudakis. W—Phoebus (1-1). L—Sutton (0-2). HR—Colbert 2 (4th and 5th), Stahl (2d), Gaston (1st).

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

TOMORROW

FRANCE-ÉLYSÉES V.O.
St-GERMAIN-HUCHETTE V.O.
RASPAIL 216 V.O.
ROYAL HAUSSMANN-CLUB V.F.
St-LAZARE PASQUIER V.F.

LE MEILLEUR FILM DEPUIS LA GRANDE EXPLOSION DU CINEMA AMERICAIN
JACK NICHOLSON Y EST SUBLIME.
PHILIPPE LABRO
MEILLEUR FILM AMERICAIN DE L'ANNÉE
MEILLEURE MISE EN SCÈNE
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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Art Buchwald

Anyone for Ping Pong?

WASHINGTON.—It's very rare that the CIA gets caught flatfooted, but the other day when Red China invited the United States to send a table tennis team to Peking, the Central Intelligence Agency discovered it had no champion ping pong players in the organization whom it could send along on the trip.


Buchwald

CIA officials were going crazy trying to find someone before the U. S. team left for Peking last Saturday.

In panic, the CIA officials decided to hold a crash program in ping pong. Neighbors who live around Langley, Va., where the top-secret agency is located, *reported seeing truckloads of* ping pong tables going through the gates.

They have reported that they can't sleep at night because of the noise of thousands of balls being hit back and forth across the tables set up in the CIA gymnasium.

Any agent who ever played ping pong in boys' camp or at the beach had been given leave from his regular duties and brought to Langley in hopes he might be developed into a champion ping pong player before the U. S. team took off for Peking.

The CIA also held an Employees Ping Pong Tournament during lunch hour with cash prizes of up to $100,000 of unaccountable funds to encourage more people to take up the sport.

Yet, despite these desperate measures, officials of the agency are pessimistic that they'll be able to develop anybody worthy of playing Red China at table tennis.

"What difference does it make if he isn't a champion?" I asked a CIA official.

* * *

"We have a serious problem," he said. "This is the first time we're playing Red China at any sport. Table tennis is the most *important game in China.*

"The USIA and the State Department want the United States to field the best team it can find, because they believe that if we can defeat the Chinese at ping pong, it would be the greatest propaganda victory of the cold war.

"On the other hand, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the CIA feel it would be better to send a mediocre team and risk defeat in exchange for finding out what Mao Tse-tung is really thinking.

"The ideal, of course, would be to send a champion ping pong player who also can figure out what is going on in Peking. But so far we can't find anybody."

"Why is that?" I asked. "Surely in this vast organization you must have some excellent table tennis players."

"Unfortunately, most of our agents are golfers," he said sadly. "We also have some tennis players and a few people who play croquet. But no one here *ever thought to recruit ping pong players.*"

"Couldn't you borrow a champion player from another agency of the government?"

"The only one who would have qualified was a man who worked for the FBI and had won the intercollegiate ping pong championship of 1956. But, unfortunately, he was fired a month ago for telling a friend he didn't like J. Edgar Hoover's barber."

* * *

"Then it looks like the United States table tennis team may have to go to Peking without CIA representation?" I said.

"Unless we can come up with a sleeper," the official said. "Our recruiters are out on the college campuses right now and their orders are to find someone, anyone. It doesn't make any difference if he can pass a security clearance, as long as he has a vicious backhand."

"Will anyone be punished because the CIA was unprepared to provide an agent for the Red China table tennis tournament?" I asked.

"Our personnel director was demoted and transferred to Iceland the other day, but at the last minute President Nixon commuted his sentence."

Forged Icons Appear at London Sales

LONDON, April 12 (AP).—Forged icons, selling for up to £500, have found their way to London auction houses.

One of the fakes was a picture cut from a book, pasted to a wood backing and darkened with *varnish. The Times of London* said that it had been submitted for sale at one of the city's biggest auction houses but was withdrawn when the forgery was discovered.

The icon frauds recall a stream of fakes that flowed into London in 1967, mostly Greek bronzes and Etruscan vessels that baffled many an archaeologist.

Museums and dealers have been wary of such objects ever since, and Scotland Yard sent a special squad of detectives to art school so they could spot forgeries or stolen works in the galleries. Results of their studies haven't been revealed.

The source of the counterfeit icons is not known, but some appeared to have been made in Beirut. One or two were reported to have come from Russia.

The Times said "it is believed that a workshop employing Greek artists exists somewhere in Munich."

Faking a work of art or an ancient object is no crime in British law, but it is an offense to offer it for sale knowing it to be phony. One counterfeiting technique is to imply that the object has been smuggled from Russia, which avoids embarrassing questions.


Moon map by Thomas Harriot, done in 17th century.


Moon photograph reveals accuracy of Harriot's map.

Rediscovering an Elizabethan Genius

By Robert Reinhold

NEWARK, Del. (NYT).—Historians often wonder how many geniuses have flourished only to escape the notice of later generations because their papers were lost or forgotten.

The significance of one such thinker is now becoming apparent to scholars. He was Thomas Harriot, shadowy figure whose name weaves in and out of the dark intrigues of Elizabethan England. A mathematician, an astronomer, a geographer, a navigator and a philosopher, he was sent to the New World in 1585 by his patron, Sir Walter Raleigh, and wrote the first English account of the wealth of America. "A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia."

Unfortunately for Harriot's stature in the history of ideas, that was about all he ever chose to publish. Now, his star is rising because of a small corps of scholars who are beginning to mention his name in the same breath with Kepler and Galileo.

It is only recently that historians have gathered the resources to cull through and disseminate the nearly 10,000 handwritten pages of his scientific work, which a group of experts have termed "one of the most important bodies of published English scientific manuscripts."

Meeting

Such is Harriot's rising star today, after 350 years of relative and self-inflicted obscurity, that about 40 American and European scholars gathered at the University of Delaware recently for a three-day Thomas Harriot Symposium.

The implications of Harriot's work are so broad that the conference attracted not only a score of historians of science, but also mathematicians, astronomers, English professors and one poet, Muriel Rukeyser, of New York, whose book "The Traces of Thomas Harriot" was published last month.

To facilitate the Harriot search, a joint British-American committee, headed by Dr. David B. Quinn of the University of Liverpool and Dr. John W. Shirley, provost of the University of Delaware, is seeking to edit and publish Harriot's major papers, which are now scattered in various libraries and private collections in England. In the meantime, scholars are using photocopies that have been deposited at Oxford and Delaware.

Until these papers are better studied, the full scope of Harriot's achievements in astronomy, algebra, physics, navigation and other fields cannot be determined. But they are thought likely to yield important insights into the intellectual, scientific and theological affairs of the troubled Elizabethan times.

Thomas Harriot, sometimes spelled Hariot or Harriott, stood at a critical juncture of intellectual history. Like Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo, he was one of the first true scientists to emerge in an age of alchemy and astrology. He relied not on ancient authority or deductions from the Scriptures but on hard facts derived from direct observation and mathematical calculation — the foundation stones of modern scientific method.

"I don't know of anyone until Newton with such skill in bringing the mathematical sense to observations," remarked Prof. Edward Rosen, the authority on *Renaissance science at City* College, New York.

Harriot had independently begun telescopic observations of the heavens in July of 1609, at about the time that Galileo did in Italy. He drew what is thought to be the earliest map of the moon, in which the vast "seas" and craters are easily recognized.

Through his "perspective trunk," as he calls his telescope, Harriot also observed and counted sun spots, using the London fog as a filter, and he calculated the period of solar rotation —a calculation found to be extraordinarily accurate. The moons of Jupiter were also traced through his lenses.

Earlier, Harriot did important work in the refraction of light, discovering the law that governs this phenomenon in 1601, more than 20 years before Willebrord Snell, the Dutchman, after whom it is named. He also devised algebraic symbols and notations that are still used today (e.g. x3 for xxx).

Many experts accord Harriot priority over Galileo in discovery of sunspots, but some are reluctant to engage in such disputes.

"There are no proprietary rights, much less any intrinsic virtue in an act so obvious as that of raising a telescope to the sun," said Dr. John North, curator of the History of Science Museum at Oxford. He added, however, that Harriot's feat showed him to be an astronomer of a "high order of practical and theoretical competence."

Oxford

Thomas Harriot was born in Oxford in 1560. Little is known of his parents or his youth, but soon after graduation from Oxford he found his way into lofty circles, becoming the trusted servant, friend and tutor of Sir *Walter Raleigh and later Henry* Percy, the so-called "wizard Earl" of Northumberland.

As the friend of these men, as well as of Christopher Marlowe, the dramatist and poet, all of whom were implicated in religious heresy or intrigues against the crown, Harriot lived in dangerous times.

"Caught indeed in all the heresies of his time, scientific, political, philosophical, sexual," writes Miss Rukeyser, yet he managed to live for 61 years, with only one short jail term, until his death of cancer in 1621.

Just why he resisted the entreaties of his friends that he publish lest all credit go to continental scientists is a matter of intense speculation. Dr. Quinn suggested that Harriot was fearful for political reasons since heresy in those treacherous times was often punished by frightful torture and death. In fact, Harriot attended the execution of Raleigh, his friend and benefactor, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London for many years.

Dr. John Pepper of the Polytechnic of the South Bank in London, raised the possibility that Harriot had no practical need to publish, since the printed word was not as important as it is now. Still, as Miss Rukeyser pointed out, Harriot indicated a desire in his will that some of his works be printed.

Still another theory was offered by Dr. Cecily Tanner of Imperial College, London, a mathematician who is a long-time promoter of Harriot. She suggested that Harriot did not publish because he never finished what he was saying. "As soon as he saw how to solve the problem, he lost interest in it," she said.

Whatever the case, because of his failure to publish and therefore to influence *succeeding generations of scientists*, Harriot will probably never be accorded the stature of a Kepler or Galileo. "Had he been willing to take a chance, the whole picture might have been entirely different," said Dr. Rosen.

PEOPLE: *Happy New Year, Thomas Jefferson*

Like most nations, Thailand officially begins its New Year on Jan. 1. Unlike most nations, however, Thailand celebrates the New Year today, April 13—which also happens to be Thomas Jefferson's birthday, though we fail to see the connection. At any rate, today is the second day of the Songkran festival, the day a golden image of Buddha brought to Thailand in the 13th century is taken out of the National Museum and paraded through the streets of Bangkok. It is also the day when one flings a bucket of dirty klong water on his neighbor. A klong is a canal, in Thai, and the idea of dousing ones friends with the foul liquid is to wish him a happy and prosperous twelvemonth. Anyway, Happy New Year.

* * *

Britain will be flooded by young alcoholics in the 1980s—youths who have switched from drugs to drink—according to Dr. **Raj Rathod**, of Sussex. "Already more than 25 percent of alcoholics in England and Wales are aged 35 or under," said the psychiatrist. "The trend is that future alcoholics will be much younger in the next decade." The trend, he noted, is helped by the legal acceptance of drinking and its readier availability. "We are simply replacing one drug with another," concluded Dr. Rathod. "You can't be arrested for drinking but you can for possessing one grain of marijuana."

* * *

The structure of Hollywood's social life, reports The New York Times news service, has changed radically since the days of debuts, teas and fancy-dress balls. Today, it seems, the movie capital is sports-and-speed oriented: **Steve McQueen** leads a band of auto-racing enthusiasts, **Daryl Zanuck** jr. heads the polo crowd, the yachtsmen cluster around **John Wayne**, the **Robert Stacks** and their friends are tennis-oriented and **Bing Crosby**, **Bob Hope** and **Andy Williams** are such golf nuts that each sponsors his own yearly tournament. These days, too, a newer and slightly younger crowd has taken to the ski slopes, where the reigning queen is **Janet Leigh**. In fact, Miss Leigh, who is married to broker **Bob Brandt**, recently sponsored her own tournament at Bear Valley, an event attended by **Natalie Wood**, the **Clint Eastwoods**, **Hugh O'Brian** (Wyatt Earp), **Ron Ely** (the present Tarzan), **Adam West** (Batman), **Mike Connors** (Mannix) and **Desi Arnaz jr.** What's more, Janet won her own tournament. "I feel like a hostess getting the best steak at her own dinner party," said the actress, clutching an 18-inch silver trophy under her mink, "but I'll bet Bing wouldn't turn down his own golf cup if he won it."

* * *

With the week only three days old, two more world records have already been set. In Obama, Neb., John Mitchell III, 15, and Wayne Kiltz, 14, played Monopoly nonstop for 62 hours, breaking by two hours the standard set in Bermuda in 1967. Said Wayne, who won the series, 23 games to 22: "It was better than just sitting around doing nothing during the Easter vacation."

In Gardena, Calif., meanwhile, John Adams and Donald Ball, both 17, plopped a 16-foot-long board—luxuriously appointed with backrests and foam padding—in the parking lot of a local supermarket and see-sawed for 13 consecutive hours. Said Donald, who estimated he and John made some 196,000 trips: "We didn't have anything else to do over the Easter vacation."

* * *

BACK TO WORK: Sean Connery, 40, who flew to Las Vegas to begin shooting "Diamonds Are Forever" as James Bond, a role he once swore he would never play again. A good part of his fee for the film (estimated at upwards of $1 million) will go to his Scottish International Trust Fund, a charitable body promoting education and providing recreational facilities in Scotland and "no tax dodge," according to the actor. As for 007 himself, Connery said, "I'm certainly older, but I'm just as pretty as I was five years ago." BETTER: Chuck Cogreve, 24, of Empire, La., by a king mackerel he'd fished out of the Gulf of Mexico. The wound, on Cogreve's fishing arm, required nine stitches to close. REMEMBERED: By Aristotle Onassis, currently cruising the Caribbean with wife Jackie, the children of lower-category employees of his Olympic Airways. Free 15-day vacations—probably in Swiss or Austrian Alpine summer camps—will be provided this summer, an airline spokesman announced yesterday.

* * *

Old-Timers' Corner: "I can't answer Tom Crichton's query as to whatever happened to the Piggly-Wiggly stores," writes **Brad Sparrow**, of Recife, Brazil, "but it might be of some interest to note that in the town of Ocean City, N.J., soon after a P-W set up operations (in the '30s, I believe) following much advertising fanfare, a nearby pharmacy changed its name to Druggly-Wuggly. It all seems so long ago and far away in a truly gentler world . . ."


Janet Leigh

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PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY BY CONTACTING A CONVENIENT OFFICE

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm. 315, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-34-96.)

BELGIUM: Mickey van Tekelenburg, 62 Rue de Livourne, Brussels 5. (Tel.: 380784.)

BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) and Scandinavia: Miss Jackie White, 28 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 8582.)

GERMANY: Miss Eva Petzold, BOREN International KG, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Eschersheimer Landstr. 295. Tel.: 56 36 28 and 56 36 51. Telex: 04-14903.

GREECE: Mr. Athanassios Ch. Kouros, 71 Skoufa Str., Athens 144. Tel.: 621-198.

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 673-457.)

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tessing, 68A Rubenstraat, Amsterdam. (Tel.: 727913.)

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Ambar, 22 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793.)

SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 204, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 257 3005.)

SWITZERLAND: Triservice Rufenacht, 4 Place du Cirque, Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 22 74.)

U.S.A.: Mr. Arnold M. Obler, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022.

MEXICO: Mr. Juan Nolan y Asociados, Calle Sullivan 67, Mexico 4, D.F.

INDIA: Maj. Gen. U. C. Dubey, A-11, West End, New Delhi-21. (Tel.: 77353.)

JAPAN: Mr. Tadashi Mori, Media Representatives, Inc., Daiichi Mori Building, 1-12, 1-Chome, Nishi-shimbashi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo.

ALL OTHER FAR EAST COUNTRIES: Albert C. Capotosto, Media Representatives, Inc., P.O. Box 4,255, Manila, Philippines.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES (Head Office): 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e), France. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28608.

5 QUICK STEPS TO PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD:

1. WRITE OUT THE TEXT: Minimum of two lines. Count 32 letters, symbols or spaces per line. White space above & below headline charged extra. Abbreviations are not accepted. Do not forget to include name and address or phone (1-2 lines) or a box number (1 line).

2. DETERMINE INSERTIONS
☐ 4 consecutive times (4 for the price of 3)
☐ Ad. to appear ☐ on the following date
☐ 1 time

3. DETERMINE PRICE:

	4 Consecutive Times	1 Time
Regular Classified categories	$1.70 per line	$2.25 per line
Situations Wanted (Commercial)	$1.13 per line	$1.50 per line
Situations Wanted (Domestic)	$ .75 per line	$1.00 per line

Box service charges per insertion are $0.80 (Europe) and $2 (outside Europe). Example cost of advertisement: Regular ad. 3 lines × 4 consec. times × $1.70 = $20.40. Rates are per insertion per line. Rates are subject to 24% French tax if advertisement originates in France.

4. ENCLOSE ☐ I am enclosing payment of
PAYMENT: Private individuals and orders from hotels, P.O. Box Nos., APO Nos. must be prepaid. Company addresses must be paid in advance.

5. SEND TO NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
Telephone No.: _____

—Allow 3-5 days for ad to appear due to mailing and processing.

A new Chrysler for $300.

How is it possible? It is very simple. Chrysler France, through her associate Locasim, will sell you a Chrysler car for the duration of your stay in Europe. That is to say that you buy a car (the insurance is included in the price), you use it for anything from one to six months with unlimited mileage, and when the time comes for you to leave, we will buy it back from you at a price already agreed upon at the time of purchase. Thus, during your stay in Europe you will have had a new car at an unbeatable price.

Europe on $5 a day? Chrysler can drive a better bargain.

$300: calculated per month on a 3 months lease.

Locasim.
FILIALE CHRYSLER FRANCE

Showroom 136 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e Tél. 225.37.30
Division des ventes à l'exportation, 54, rue du Chemin Vert, 92-Boulogne - Tél. 825.58.90

من الأصل